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Tuesday, March 16, 1965
Phalguna 25, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Sessions)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 16, 1965/Phalguna 25, 1886 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Landless Labourers

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*453. **Shri Prabhat Kar:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme for resettling landless labourers on Government waste-land has not progressed satisfactorily.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the implementation of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The progress in respect of scheme for resettlement of landless labourers on Government waste-land was slow up to 1963-64. There was an improvement in the position during 1964-65 and is expected to improve further during the next year.

(b) The main reasons responsible for the slow progress were:

(i) It was difficult for the State Governments to provide adequate funds.

(ii) The survey of waste-lands to be allotted for rehabilitation of landless workers had not been completed.

(iii) The pattern of Central Financial Assistance available to the State Governments was considered inadequate.

(c) The pattern of Central assistance has been liberalised with effect from 1-4-1964.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know how much Government waste-land has actually been allotted so far and how many landless labourers have been resettled there?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The total amount of waste-land available for resettlement of landless labour so far is 85 lakh acres. The land distributed so far by the State Governments in the first two Plans is 70.86 lakh acres and in the first two years of the Third Plan 13 lakhs. The number of families resettled under the centrally sponsored schemes till the end of 1963-64 is 43,878. By the end of the Third Plan we hope to resettle 85,000 families.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since the progress in this respect has generally been slow, when there is a lot of Government waste-land and *banjar* land in States like Andhra Pradesh and when the landless labourers try to settle themselves in these lands why is it that Government has met these efforts with repression and tried to prevent them from occupying these lands?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Government wishes to resettle the landless labour in a systematic and methodical manner. But when the people try to take the law into their own hands and forcibly occupy the land, then the Government has to step in.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि जिन अनेक भूमिहीन परिवारों को जमीन दी गई उन में से कुछ ने जमीन छोड़ दी और कुछ ने जमीन बेच दी, और क्या सरकार भूमिहीन परिवारों को जमीन देते समय इस बात का ध्यान रक्खेगी कि भूमिहीन परिवारों को भूमि देने का जो उद्देश्य है उस की वास्तविक रूप में पूर्ति हो सके ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : सरकार का इरादा तो यही है कि जिस को जमीन दी जाये वह उस से पूरा पूरा ई फायदा उठाये । लेकिन शुरू में जमीन देते वक्त यह तय करना मुश्किल है कि कौन उस से फायदा उठायेगा और कौन फायदा नहीं उठायेगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्रालय के सामने इस तरह की कोई चीजें आई हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो भूमि प्रबन्धक समितियां या ग्राम सभायें हैं उन के अन्तर्गत जो बंजर भूमि खेती लायक है वह भूमिहीनों और खास कर हरिजनों को नहीं दी जा रही हैं। यदि यह सही है तो इस बात को दूर करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो उत्तर प्रदेश का कानून है उसी के मुताबिक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा प्रश्न यह नहीं था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कार्य यू० पी० सरकार का है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इस प्रकार की शिकायत आई है कि वहां जो बंजर जमीन है वह भूमिहीनों और हरिजनों को नहीं दी जा रही है । यदि यह शिकायत है तो इस के लिये क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मेरे पास कोई खास शिकायत नहीं आई है । और मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जमीनों को बांटने का काम जो ग्राम सभायें हैं उन के हाथ में है । वह जिस को मुनासिब समझती है उन को देती हैं ।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Is there any proposal to provide a spare-time industry to landless labour?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different thing.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether there is any co-operation or co-ordination with the bhoodan movement of Vinobaji?

Shri Shanawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; to that also we extend our co-operation.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether lands reclaimed under reclamation schemes are included in these figures that have been given by the hon. Minister and whether State-wise schemes have been drawn up for the settlement of landless labourers all over the country?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि विनोबा भावे जी को भूदान में कितनी जमीन मिली है और उस में से कितनी बांटी गयी है और कितनी अभी पड़ी है । क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस बात की भी चेतावनी सरकार को दी है कि जिन हरिजनों या पिछड़े लोगों को जमीनें दी गयी हैं उन लोगों ने उस का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग नहीं किया । क्या उन लोगों को भूमि देने से पहले कोई शिक्षण देने का विचार है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : भूदान में जो भूमि आई है उस का रकबा 41.85 लाख एकड़ है । उस में से काफी जमीन तकसीम की गई है, लेकिन कई लोग जमीनों को छोड़ कर चले गये हैं । उन्हों ने उस का सही इस्तेमाल किया है या नहीं, इस के आंकड़े इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं हैं ।

Shri M. P. Swamy: May I know whether all the State Govenments have a uniform definition of landless labourers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir; we have laid down broad policy decisions and they are being carried out by all the States.

Shri Ranga: Has there been any change in the policy of Government soon after the Chinese aggression that those landless workers who had been granted some Government land should not be given permanent *pattas* or ownership of land and the rest of the Government land should not be distributed among the landless labourers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Chinese aggression has not changed our policy in any way regarding the resettlement of landless labour.

Shri Ranga: He has not understood the question. After the Chinese aggression this policy was announced by the Government of India that no more permanency of tenure should be given to those people who have already been occupying these lands and that no more land should be distributed among the landless labourers.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): I would like to verify it before answering this question. I shall find out and inform the hon. Member.

Shri Ranga: Would the hon. Minister also verify the other figures? It is not 85 lakh acres; it is more than 40 million acres of land which is still there.

Spare Parts of Tractors

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*454. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the fact that considerable number of tractors are lying idle for want of spare parts, even though many of them were purchased against rupee payment; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to expedite their import so that agricultural production is not hampered?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Government is aware that a number of tractors are lying idle for want of spare parts.

(b) The following steps have been taken:

(i) The State Governments have been asked to undertake a quick survey of tractors requiring immediate repairs.

(ii) The State Governments have been advised to setup organisations within the Directorate of Agriculture to assist the tractor-owners to get the spares they need.

(iii) The system of grant of actual user's licence is being introduced from the beginning of the next licensing period from April, 1965.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह के फैक्ट्स एंड फीगर्स हैं कि कुल कितने ट्रैक्टर्स काम कर रहे हैं और कितने पुर्जों के बगैर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी हां । हमारे पास एक अन्दाजा सा है कि लगभग 40 हजार ट्रैक्टर्स हैं जिन में से यह अन्दाज लगाया जाता है कि निस्फ यानी कोई 20 हजार के ऐसे हैं जो पुर्जों के बगैर खड़े हुए हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार का डिस्ट्रिक्टवाइज कोई ऐसी वर्कशाप कायम करने का विचार है जिस से कि काश्तकारों की दिक्कत हल हो सके और फार्मर्स अपने बेकार पड़े हुए ट्रैक्टर्स को रिपेअर करवा सकें ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जी हां, हम ने राज्य सरकारों को ऐसी हिदायतें दी हैं कि जिले जिले

में वर्कशाप्स कायम की जायें ताकि किसानों की मुश्किल दूर हो सके ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सरकार ने एक संस्था बनाई थी आफ्टर सेल्स सर्विस और उस के लिये एक कमेटी भी सरकार ने बनाई थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह कमेटी समाप्त कर दी गई है, और क्या सरकार यह प्रबन्ध कर रही है कि जो ट्रैक्टर बेचने वाले हैं और पुर्जों को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेच देते हैं जिस से कि किसानों को पुर्जे नहीं मिल पाते, वह ऐसा न कर सकें ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जो ट्रैक्टर बेचने वाली कम्पनियां हैं उन के ऊपर यह पाबन्दी है कि जो ट्रैक्टर वह बेचें उन के लिये वह कुछ अर्से के लिये फ्री सर्विस दें ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : फ्री सर्विस नहीं, मैं ने पार्ट्स देने के बारे में पूछा था ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वे कुछ अर्से के लिये फ्री सर्विस देते हैं और स्पेयर पार्ट्स की कमी को भी पूरा करते हैं, लेकिन मैं इस चीज को मानता हूं कि इस वक्त मुल्क में स्पेयर पार्ट्स की कमी है, और क्योंकि वह फारिन ऐक्सचेंज से ताल्लुक रखता है, जितनी मिकदार में हम स्पेअर पार्ट्स मंगवाना चाहते हैं उतना हम फारिन एक्सचेंज नहीं दे सकते ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं ने आफ्टर सेल्स सर्विस कमेटी के बारे में भी पूछा था, उस का जवाब नहीं दिया गया ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : वह जो कमेटी बनायी थी, वह काम कर रही है ।

Shri Himatsingka: Has the Government any scheme for the manufacture of spare-parts to meet the difficulties that are being experienced?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. The Government not only want to encourage the manufacture of spare-parts indigenously but we are also very keen to manufacture tractors ourselves.

Shri S. Kandappan: I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that the farmers are in very much need of small and mediumsized tractors and, if so, have any steps been taken to meet the demand particularly from the Tamilnad area.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. We are aware that there is much greater demand for tractors than are actually available, both medium and smallsized tractors, and we are trying to set up factories to manufacture these tractors.

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : इस प्रश्न का उत्तर जिस प्रकार दिया गया है उस से अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता तो ऐसा लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय उसका भाव नहीं समझे हैं । इस प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया था कि जो ट्रेक्टर उन देशों से मंगाए गए थे जिन से रुपए में लेन देन होता है उन में जो स्पेयर पार्ट्स की कमी है उन्हें बाहर से मंगाने के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है । मंत्री ने जबाब दिया कि हमने जो प्रान्तीय सरकारें हैं उनको हुक्म दे दिया है और जिला स्तर पर कुछ कमेटियां बनायी हैं । मैं तो यह सीधा सादा उत्तर चाहता हूं कि जिन देशों से ये ट्रेक्टर मंगाए गए हैं और जिन में से 50 फी सदी बेकार पड़े हैं उनके लिए स्पेयर पार्ट मंगाने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : उसके लिए गवर्नमेंट फारिन एक्सचेंज सेंक्शन करती है और जो एस्टेबलिश्ड इम्पोरटर हैं उनको स्पेयर पार्ट मंगाने के लिये गवर्नमेंट लाइसेंस देती है । तकरीबन 58 लाख रुपया गवर्नमेंट ने सेंक्शन किया था उन कंट्रीज के लिए जो फ्री रिसोर्स कंट्रीज हैं और जो रुपी पेमेंट कंट्रीज हैं उनसे जितने रुपए के ट्रेक्टर इम्पोर्ट किए जाते हैं उसका 15 फी सदी हिस्सा स्पेयर पार्ट्स के लिए दिया जाता है । उनके इम्पोर्ट की इजाजत दी जाती है । लेकिन जितनी मिकदार में स्पेयर पार्ट्स की जरूरत है उतनी मिकदार में उनके लिए फारिन एक्सचेंज का इंतजाम नहीं हो सका ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो बीस हजार ट्रेक्टर बेकार पड़े हैं क्या उनको सरकार नीलाम करने का विचार रखती है और क्या सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर को यह बिजनेस करने के लिए एलाउ करेगी ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जिन बीस हजार ट्रेक्टर्स का मैंने जिक्र किया वे सरकार के पास नहीं हैं वे तो प्राइवेट लोगों के पास हैं और उन में से कुछ तो काफी जईफ हो चुके हैं।

Shri A. P. Jain: Is it a fact that most of the tractors which are lying idle have been imported from the rupee country and any import from rupee country does not involve foreign exchange? Why is it that these spare-parts have not yet been imported?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): Even from the rupee countries, I am sure the hon. Member is aware ..

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Member is aware. But are you aware?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Without my being aware I cannot answer it. That is why I am saying....

Shri A. P. Jain: That is why you are answering it wrongly.

Shri C. Subramaniam: The difficulty is that even import from rupee areas is becoming more difficult because we have over-stretched ourselves with regard to the imports from these rupee countries also. Therefore, to think that simply because it is from a rupee payment source, it is possible to import without any limit, I am afraid is wrong.

Shri A. P. Jain: This is going to involve a very small amount. For that you are keeping idle 20,000 tractors.

Shri C. Subramaniam: My hon. friend may talk to the Finance Minister and impress him about this.

Shri Daji: In view of the dire need of these tractors, I would like to know why the scheme is being held up for manufacture of tractors and spare-parts in India with Russian collaboration when the entire project report is with the Ministry for more than a year and a half.

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is with the Industry Ministry. The question should be put to the Industry Ministry.

Ban on Sugar Export

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*455. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ban export of sugar because of low production; and

(b) if not, whether export commitments are being fulfilled at the cost of internal consumption?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Export commitments which tend to promote the interest of the country are being fulfilled.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether we are fulfilling our old commitments which we made some time in 1961-62 and 1962-63 and we shall stick to them or whether we have made fresh commitments in 1964 or in early 1965?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): We have made some fresh commitments also, but not to the same extent as we were exporting during the previous years.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The internal consumption of sugar in the country is nearly 26 lakh tonnes. The total production will be to the extent of about 29 to 30 lakh tonnes. May I know whether Government are not

going to export sugar at the cost of internal consumption?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We are taking care of the internal consumption requirements also. But foreign exchange earning also is important with regard to the various other internal requirements. That is why Government have taken a decision that we should export at least some small quantities abroad in order to earn foreign exchange.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : देश की ज्यादातर आबादी ऐसी है जो खंडसारी और गुड़ से अपना काम चलाती है, चीनी की उसे जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन चूंकि सरकार मिलों को इतनी सुविधाएं देती है और मिलों ने इतना अरबों रुपया कमा लिया है कि वे खंडसारी और गुड़ के उद्योग को चलने नहीं देते । सरकार इस मामले में क्या कर रही है कि जिससे खंडसारी और गुड़ ज्यादा पैदा हो और निर्यात के मामले में सरकार विदेशों के साथ अपना वायदा पूरा कर सके ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Even now, two-thirds of the production is in the form of gur and khandsari, and there is no question of their not being given any encouragement.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether Government received certain suggestions from the sugar industry that they were ready to produce in excess of the target that had been fixed, and if so, what incentives have been granted to them?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already answered this question in this House indicating the various incentives which had been given in the form of concessions in exise duty if they produced over and above the limit of production attained last year.

Shri Himatsingka: In view of the production of sugar this year, have Government taken any decision to increase the quota for distribution to the different States in the country?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, we have made a few *ad hoc* increases in respect of some of the States. But in view of the fact that there were difficulties with regard to the production in Western UP we could not effect an overall increase, but the matter will be reviewed some time in May or June.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the production expected this year, and what steps are being taken to increase the production of sugar? May I know whether Government are going to put up new sugar mills in the private or public sector? What is the plan of Government in this regard?

Shri C. Subramaniam: It is expected that we would reach 30 lakh tonnes this year, and we are licensing expansions and licensing new factories also, not in the public sector, but in the co-operative and in the private sectors.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know how the amount of foreign exchange which has been earned so far by the export of sugar compares with the amount of subsidy that is being paid by Government to the Indian Sugar Mills Association for these exports?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The price available in the foreign countries depends on the international market. No doubt, there is a heavy subsidy, but we have to make a judgment and that has to be made having regard to the foreign exchange requirements, namely whether we should subsidise and earn this foreign exchange or not. Generally, we have taken the decision that it is necessary to earn this foreign exchange. We earn roughly about Rs. 10 to 12 crores every year by way of foreign exchange.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know how much subsidy has been given.

Mr. Speaker: Perhaps, the hon. Minister may not be able to give those figures at present.

Shri C. Subramaniam: If my hon. friends are interested in it, I can give the figures. In 1963, the subsidy was Rs. 3.42 crores against a foreign exchange earning of Rs. 32 crores. In 1964, the estimated amount of subsidy is Rs. 2.1 crores as against a foreign exchange earning of Rs. 19 crores. In 1965, the estimate is that we shall have to give a subsidy of Rs. 11 crores as against a foreign exchange earning of Rs. 10.5 crores.

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the gap, roughly speaking, between what we produce on the average and what we want to eat and how far is this gap ascribable to our export commitments?

Shri C. Subramaniam: We expect that our internal requirements would be round about 27 lakh tonnes, and we would be producing roughly 30 lakh tonnes this year.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह पता है कि शहरों की अपेक्षा गांवों के लोगों को जो चीनी दी जाती है वह शहरों वालों को मिलने वाली चीनी का आठवां हिस्सा होता है अर्थात जहां शहर के प्रति व्यक्ति को एक किलो के लगभग चीनी मिलती है वहां गांवों के रहने वाले को आध पाव ही चीनी दी जाती है ? शहर और गांव वालों को चीनी देने के मामले में इतना अन्तर क्यों किया जाता है और क्या ग्रामीणों को इसलिए कम चीनी दी जाती है कि उन्हें बोलना नहीं आता या वहां कोट पतलून नहीं पहनते हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, the quota of sugar distributed in villages is less than that distributed in cities because the consumption in the cities is more.

Shri Kapur Singh: The second part of the question about parts is not answered.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैंने मंत्री महोदय से वह कारण पूछा था कि गांव वालों को चीनी कम क्यों मिलती है ?

Shri Basappa: Is it a fact that large sums of money from various States have been collected by farmers for setting up co-operative sugar factories? If so, have licences been granted in those cases? Also, has the Government of Mysore referred to Government for grant of certain licences for sugar factories?

Shri C. Subramaniam: The matter is under consideration, and we hope to issue fresh licences very soon.

Shri D. D. Puri: Is it true that India has received a quota under the Commonwealth sugar agreement? If so, how much premium is likely to be got for that over and above the world price?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Yes, we have received a Commonwealth quota. I won't be able to give the exact figure now, but we get a little more price in this Commonwealth quota.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : शुगर की जब कमी है तो जहां कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरीज स्टार्ट करने के लिए 2.2 और 3, 3 वर्ष से लाइसेंस एप्लीकेशंस पेंडिंग पड़ी हुई हैं और उन्हें ग्रांट नहीं किया जाता है और परिणामस्वरूप शेयरहोल्डर्स की रकम पड़ी रहती है और उस पर ब्याज लगता रहता है तो इसके लिए लाइसेंस ज्यादा क्यों नहीं दिये जाते हैं ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that new licences are under consideration; we hope to issue them early.

Grain Unloading Machinery

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*456. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 164 on the 24th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether all grain handling machines ordered from Switzerland a few months back have arrived and been installed; and

(b) if so, the consequent improvement effected in unloading of grain ships in ports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Out of ten grain handling machines ordered from Switzerland, seven have already arrived and are being assembled. It is expected that these will be ready for use by early April, 1965. The remaining three machines are expected shortly.

(b) It will be possible to assess this after the machines are operated.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: How many ports have been fitted with these machines?

Shri D. R. Chavan: What is called the Buhler types, which have been imported and bare being imported, will be installed in one of the sheds in Alexandra Docks, Bombay.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Is it a fact that as early as October last, an American firm offered to give us these machines in as many numbers as we wanted, and that even though our experts approved of these machines, the offer was turned down? If so, what were the grounds on which this offer was turned down?

Shri D. R. Chavan: As regards what are called the Vacuvator type machines from America, 25 have been imported. Both types of machines are already in India.

Shri Himatsingka: Are Government considering any scheme to manufacture this machinery in the country?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, Sir.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What will be the total foreign exchange spent for this machinery?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The Buhler type will cost, that is, landed cost, Rs. 7.75 lakh each and the Vacuvator type will cost about Rs. 67,000 each.

Shri A. P. Sharma: How many workers are likely to be rendered surplus as a result of installing these machines, and what is the arrangement made to absorb them in alternative jobs?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): The policy is not to retrench any labour. Without retrenching any labour, these will be used.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is this machinery movable from place to place, and what is the capacity of each machine on 8 hours a day?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The Buhler type's capacity is 30-35 tonnes per hour, and that of the Vacuvator type 18 tonnes per hour.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that the silos set up in Calcutta have not been able to be used because of the wrong choice of site where the ships themselves cannot go? Therefore, when we set up these grain handling machines, will care be taken to see that such amount of foreign exchange is not wasted in the way it was done in Calcutta?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Here every care has been taken. First a survey was made, and the requirement was gone into, and on that basis these machines have been imported. Therefore, there is no question of these machines proving unuseful or being wrongly used.

Shri Ranga: The question is about the places where they are unloaded.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: In view of the advantages of mechanical unloading of foodgrains, does the hon. Minister propose to undertake the entire unloading of foodgrains departmentally so that the employees thrown out of employment may be absorbed elsewhere?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Departmental handling has been undertaken in Bombay. In other parts also we are considering this proposal.

उद्घाटन उड़ान

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*457. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1964–65 में नई वायु सेवाये चालू करते समय एयर इंडिया द्वारा कुल कितनी उदघाटन उड़ानों का आयोजन किया गया ;

(ख) प्रत्येक उदघाटन उड़ान में सम्मिलित होने के लिये कुल कितने लोगों को निमंत्रित किया गया और इनमें फौजी अफसर सरकारी अधिकारी और गैर-सरकारी अधिकारी कितने कितने थे ;

(ग) इन उड़ानों पर उड़ानवार कुल कितनी धनराशि शराब पर खर्च की गई इसमें उस शराब का मूल्य भी शामिल किया जाये जो पहुंच के स्थानों पर भोजन के पूर्व अथवा बाद में पिलाई गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकारी पदाधिकारियों एवं अन्य गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों को एयर इंडिया के वायुयानों में मद्यपान करने की अनुमति है और यदि नहीं तो उन्हें इन उड़ानों में शराब क्यों पिलाई गई थी ?

असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) एयर इंडिया ने 1964–65 वर्ष की अवधि में अब तक भारत से बाहर तीन उद्घाटन उड़ानों का परिचालन किया है ।

(ख) ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

उड़ान का विवरण	निमंत्रित व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या	फौजी अफसर	सरकारी अधिकारी	गैर-सरकारी अधिकारी
2 अगस्त, 1964 को प्रथम फिजी (नन्दी) उद्घाटन .	13			13
2 अक्टूबर, 1964 को मास्को होते हुए लन्दन उद्घाटन	81		4	77
9 नवम्बर, 1964 को द्वितीय फिजी (नन्दी) उद्घाटन .	28	..	5	23

(ग) निमंत्रित व्यक्तियों को पिलाई गई शराब पर हुए खर्चे का बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि इन उड़ानों में किराया देने वाले यात्री भी थे । इन उड़ानों में यात्रियों को पिलाई गई शराब पर हुआ औसत खर्चा निम्न प्रकार है :—

भारत/फिजी 9 रु० 30 पैसे प्रति यात्री

भारत/यू० के० मास्को होते हुए 8 रु० 42 पैसे प्रति यात्री

पहुंच के स्थानों पर निमंत्रित व्यक्तियों को पिलाई गई शराब पर हुए खर्चे का कोई रिकार्ड एयर इंडिया के पास नहीं है ।

(घ) सभी यात्रियों को, जिनमें निमंत्रित व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उड़ानों पर शराब पेश की जाती है । शराब स्वीकार करने या इन्कार करने की इच्छा यात्रियों पर निर्भर करती है ।

जहां तक सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा शराब लेने का सम्बन्ध है, वे अपने अपने आचार-नियमों द्वारा नियंत्रित हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार के नियम के अन्तर्गत ऐसा आदेश जारी नहीं किया गया था कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं वह कार्यालय के समय या ड्यूटी के समय पर शराब आदि नहीं पी सकते तो जब यह उड़ान हो रही थी तो उनके बीच में सरकारी कर्मचारी किस कारण से मद्यपान करते हैं ।

असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : वे पीते हैं या नहीं पीते हैं इसका तो हमें पता नहीं है लेकिन जाहिर है कि अगर कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी नियम का उल्लंघन करता है और अपने आचार-नियमों का पालन नहीं करता है तो उसकी जवाबदेही होती है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन जिन होटलों में यह निमंत्रित यात्री ठहराये गये, चाहे वह गैर सरकारी हों अथवा सरकारी अधिकारी, उनका कुल होटल व्यय कितना है, खाने पर और शराब पर कितना है ?

श्री कानूनगो : कुल व्यय के आंकड़े मेरे पास इस समय नहीं हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यह प्रश्न एक महीना पहले दिया गया था । मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हमारे पास उसके आंकड़े नहीं हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कारण है कि जब प्रश्न एक महीना पहले दिया गया था तो भी मंत्री महोदय इस तरह से कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय सदस्य शराब के आंकड़े क्यों चाहते हैं ?

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं इसलिए इस की जानकारी लेना चाहता हूं क्यों कि मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि वहां पर एक, एक यात्री ने अनाप-शनाप शराब पी और खर्च किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ एनफारमेशन मंत्री जी के पास थी वह उन्होंने बतला दी है । अब यह उनके लिए बतलाना कि कितनी शराब सरकारी अफसरों ने पी और कितनी गैरों ने यह कहां से देंगे ? अलग अलग हिसाब कहां से रखेंगे ?

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many members of the Air Indian International advisory board were invited to these flights, and were the expenditure on hotels etc. met by the Government and, if so, what hotel charges were met by the Government?

Shri Kanungo: I have placed a long list of all the invitees in the other House and if desired I will place it on the Table of the House here it is a very long list.

The expenditure was met by the Air India and not by the Government.

Mr. Speaker: That list might be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह शराब जो पिलाई गई, क्या वह उद्घाटन से पहले पिलाई गई, उद्घाटन के बीच में पिलाई गई या उसके बाद पिलाई गई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें हंसी और मजाक में नहीं जाना चाहिये ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बात ही हंसी और मजाक की है ।

श्री कानूनगो : इन्टरनेशनल अरेंजमेंट के मुताबिक उड़ते वक्त शराब पेश की जाती है ।

श्री शिवाजीराव शं० देशमुख : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन गैर-सरकारी अधिकारियों को निमंत्रित किया गया, उनमें राज्यों और केन्द्र के मंत्री महोदय कितने थे ?

श्री कानूनगो : एक लम्बी फ़ेहरिस्त है, जिस को मैं पेश कर दूंगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन उद्घाटन उड़ानों में टोटल फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज कितना ख़र्च हुआ, क्योंकि सरकार अक्सर कहती है कि हमारे पास फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है, पैसों की तकलीफ़ है ।

श्री कानूनगो : सरकार का ख़र्च नहीं हुआ । कारपोरेशन का ख़र्च हुआ ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कारपोरेशन सरकार का है ।

Mr. Speaker: He is asking whether there was any foreign exchange involved in these flights.

Shri Kanungo: There must be some foreign exchange involved because the guests were entertained in hotels outside India. But I have not got th figures.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether only one woman was invited and whether Government will make it a point to have more women members

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी कोई दूसरी लेडी मेम्बर खड़ी होकर पूछेंगी कि शराब का कितना हिस्सा विमन के हिस्से में आया ।

Shri Kanungo: I have said that I would place the list on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: This much he knows—whether there was only one woman.

Shri Kanungo: I have to go through the whole lot.

Shri Daji: Will you pull the Minister up, Sir, for the very casual way he treats the supplementary questons?

Mr. Speaker: I have asked him to place the whole list on the Table of the House. He says he has to look into the whole list and find out whether there is only one lady. But ladies can be recognised even by a glance.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Not in the list.

Shri Hem Barua: It all depends upon the eyes.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the wives of some of the senior officers of the Air India International and the near relatives of these officials were also taken on the inaugural flights and if so, whether a list containing this information also will be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Kanungo: The whole list will be placed on the Table.

Overcharging by Scooter Rickshaws

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*458. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agency has been created to check instances of overcharging by scooter and taxi drivers in the Capital;

(b) whether the courtesy drive in the last week of December, 1964 revealed several evils prevalent among the drivers of these vehicles; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to improve matters?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Enforcement Staff of the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, has been utilised since February, 1964, to check cases of overcharging by scooter and taxi drivers and to prosecute the offenders.

(b) Yes.

(c) A Mobile Checking Squad has been organised under the Enforcement Branch of the Transport Directorate in Delhi to carry out surprise checking at important places like Railway Stations, Airports, busy market centres etc.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब तक कि इस तरह का कोई मीटर लगाया जा सके, जिससे पैसेंजर्ज देख सकें, क्या सरकार ने तब तक के लिए कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाई है कि हर एक पैसेंजर

को एक छुरा सप्लाई किया जाये, क्योंकि हर एक स्कूटर चालक के पास छुरा होता है और वह अपनी मर्जी से दाम चार्ज करता है ? जब तक मीटर न आयें, तब तक क्या छुरों का कुछ इन्तजाम पैसेंजर्ज के लिए किया गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मेरा तो यह अनुभव नहीं है। मैं ने छुरा नहीं देखा है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मंत्री महोदय स्कूटर पर चढ़ते ही नहीं हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह चढ़ते ही कब हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर: शायद माननीय सदस्य मेरे बारे में मुझसे अधिक जानते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां तक इन्फ़ोर्समेंट का सम्बन्ध है, इन्फ़ोर्समेंट डायरेक्ट्रेट के जरिये से इन बातों पर कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त पुलिस की ट्रेफिक ब्रांच ने भी इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ एक्शन लिया है, कुछ कदम उठाए हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि जिन शिकायतों के बारे में संकेत किया गया है, वे उत्पन्न नहीं होंगी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह: यह सब इस लिए होता है कि स्कूटर कम हैं अगर स्कूटरों की तादाद बढ़ा दी जाये और आज एक हजार स्कूटर मार्केट में छोड़ दिये जायें, तो दिक्कत कम हो जायेगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार स्कूटरों की तादाद बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

श्री राज बहादुर : इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है, कि स्कूटरों की कमी है, लेकिन जितने स्कूटर तैयार हो कर आते हैं, उतनों के ही लाइसेंस दिया जा सकता है। स्कूटरों के बारे में तीन प्रकार की शिकायतें आती हैं। मिसबिहेवियर, ओवरचार्जिंग और कभी-कभी छोटे डिसटेंस—थोड़ी दूरी—पर जाने से मना करना। इन तीन प्रकार की शिकायतों के अलावा छुरेबाजी की शिकायत सामने नहीं आई है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि पिछले कई दिनों से इनके रेट नहीं बढ़ाए गए हैं, इस कारण वे महंगाई की वजह से लोगों से ज्यादा पैसे ले लेते हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि चालकों को ठीक प्रकार से प्रशिक्षण न देने के कारण अक्सर स्कूटरों और टैक्सियों के एक्सिडेंट होते हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार चालकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के बारे में कोई कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक दरों के बढ़ाने का सम्बन्ध है, अभी 1 मार्च से टैक्सियों के दर बढ़ाए गए हैं। ड्राइविंग लाइसेंस आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षा के उपरान्त ही दिया जाता है। अगर तब भी कोई एक्सिडेंट होते हैं, तो उन पर निगाह रखने की कोशिश की जाती है।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: How many surprise checks were made, how many cases have been started and action taken, and how many people were involved in these cases?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think I could give certain figures of complaints under the various categories. As I said, overcharging is one; refusal to carry passengers for short distances is another; then there is misbehaviour. In 1963, the total number under these three heads was 196, 370 and 152 respectively. In 1964, the total number was 481, 1140 and 547 respectively. This will indicate the tightening up of the measures and the increase in the number of people prosecuted or the number of taxi-drivers and scooter-drivers hauled up for this.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Apart from overcharging by scooters and rickshaws, may I know whether attention has been drawn to the fact that many passengers who use rickshaws and taxis run away without making payment?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I think the complaints are on either side.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The Minister has already stated that one of the greatest difficulties is that the scooter-drivers do not want to take passengers along the routes that the passengers want to take; may I know whether the Government has evolved any method whereby serious notice of warning could be given to the drivers, without driving the people who complain to the court of law?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, a checking squad has been appointed by the Enforcement Directorate. Apart from that, the police has also taken certain measures. For example, a written complaint is sufficient to put the police on the track and prosecute the person. Complaint books have been provided to the traffic police constables at important places so that the complaints could be immediately made. Apart from that, there is a scheme under way, under which we shall divide the entire territory into six zones with one Head Constable and two constables in each zone and, if necessary, we shall take further steps to appoint a sub-inspector and a magistrate so that the complaints will be enquired into on the spot immediately.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि स्कूटरों की कमी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली में कितने स्कूटर चल रहे हैं और अन्दाजन कितने स्कूटरों की कमी है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : इसकी गिनती तो मैं इस वक्त नहीं दे सकूंगा ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know what are the difficulties in installing small meters in every one of these scooters?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have taken steps to ask the scooter drivers to fix meters, but the non-availability of meters is also one of the handicaps.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the hon. Minister make it convenient to go round the city without any paraphernalia so that he will understand the difficulties of passengers at places like the Delhi Station and others?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have been doing that. I will invite the hon. lady Member to accompany me, if she feels like it.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Every day I am suffering this inconvenience at the Delhi Station and other places.

Mr. Speaker: It is not the invitation alone that would suffice; her consent is also necessary.

Schemes to Beautify Taj Areas

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*459. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Balmiki
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Murli Manohar:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to beautify Taj area of Agra;

(b) the nature of other plans to attract more tourists;

(c) when these plans will be taken up; and

(d) when the scheme is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes. The Working Group set up by the Tourist Department visited Agra and has decided in consultation with local authorities and the State Government to draw up a Master Plan in which the Taj area will

be included. Their proposal is to have a National Park with a radius of 4 furlongs around the Taj Mahal.

(b) Other plans include such improvements as—

(i) widening the main approach roads to Agra as they pass through the city;

(ii) providing an alternative approach road from the airport with a fly-over at the Jagner level crossing;

(iii) Clearing the Yamuna Kinara Road and creating a River-side Garden along the Fort;

(iv) Providing a Tourist Hostel with middle-income group facilities of the required standard;

(v) Improving the sanitary conditions to make the city fly and mosquito proof;

(vi) Improving the Cantonment shops, bungalows and grounds, particularly along the main road to the Taj;

(vii) Building an Auditorium to provide entertainment;

(viii) Building a shopping arcade.

(c) The plans are under preparation and will be implemented in stages. Some preliminary action is already being taken.

(d) It is expected that a major portion of the scheme will be completed in the 4th Five Year Plan Period.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that some suggestions from foreign tourist were also received by the Ministry; if so, may I know whether they have been worked out by this Working Group or they will be worked out separately?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This plan largely flows from the impressions given and the criticisms offered about the verious facilities and conditions in such tourist centres. The scheme as it has been evolved or is in the process of being evolved emanates from that.

Shri S. C. Samanta: From the statement I find that a tourist hostel with middle-income group facilities will be set up there. May I know whether it will be done by the public sector or private sector?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We know that a larger number of people are coming there who belong to the middle-income group. Therefore, we have to provide that. We shall give all facilities to the private sector, but if there are gaps the public sector will have to step in.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what work has already started? There are so many things mentioned in the statement, but nothing has been mentioned as to what work has already been taken up and how much money will be spent on that.

Shri Raj Bahadur: The scheme is being worked out. We have to provide funds for it. We shall take it up as early as possible.

Shri Thirumala Rao: In pursuance of this scheme, has the Ministry of Transport drawn the attention of the Health Ministry to the need of removing the leprosarium to a distant place; if so, with what effect?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That matter was discussed and, as might be known to the hon. Member, it has now been decided that the proposed institution will be restricted to research work only. The existing leprosarium, the old one which has been existing for the last so many years, will also be shifted to a site remote even from the new institute by about a mile or so.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Considering the beauty and romantic history of Taj, has the Government any scheme to stage there the light and sound spectacle reconstructing the history by sound and light effects as they are doing at the Red Fort?

Shri Raj Bahadur: To begin with, we propose to provide lighting and in

course of time as funds permit and as this experiment in the Red Fort turns out to be a success, we shall try to find out whether the same is possible at Taj also or not.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Apart from the scheme of beautifying which the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply, is the Government aware that today in spite of the fact that very many visitors visit Taj, the eating arrangements there are very unhealthy because everything is exposed to flies and dust; if so, may I know whether the Government will make arrangements to see that the people who go there get at least wholesome food?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If the hon. Member had visited Taj recently he would have found that a restaurant would soon be coming into being. I think it will be completed in about five or six months and then a long-time need will be met.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether the beautification scheme and other things which are under way would relate only to the Taj or to other places also like Sikandra and Fatehpur Sikri?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Recently it has been decided as a matter of policy to develop tourist spots on an integrated basis. It is a scheme of integrated development covering various facilities and requirements at places of tourist attraction.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : ताजमहल के सम्बन्ध में, जहां विदेशी इतनी अधिक मात्रा में जाते हैं देखने के लिये, पीछे समाचारपत्रों में एक विवाद चल रहा था कि उस के पास कोई कोढ़ियों का अस्पताल बनाया जा रहा है, तो ताज की शोभा के लिये बड़ा भारी कलंक है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह बात कहां तक सत्य है । यदि वह बनाया जा रह है तो उस को हटाने के लिये परिवहन मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्रवाई की ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो अभी किया गया था और उस का जवाब भी आ गया ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Do our plans for attracting more tourists include making Taj Stories more and more fictional throught our authorised guides?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I could not follow the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: I knew you would not catch the question.

Mr. Speaker: Since he knew that the Minister could not catch the question he should have made it more intelligible for an ordinary man like myself also.

Shri Kapur Singh: We are discussing plans for attracting more and more tourists. I want to know whether amongst these plans is also an item of persuading our authorised guides at Taj to tell more and more ficaional stories about Taj? That is what is happening. Is it a part of the plan of Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The guide is supposed to be a special type of person who could relate to the visitors true stories of historical facts and not fictions.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : आगरे में ताजमहल एरिया की शोभा को बढ़ाने का जो प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है वह तो बड़ी अच्छी बात है लेकिन क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि आगरा शहर में और आगरा स्टेशन के आस पास बहुत से लेपर्स लोग होते हैं जिस से लोगों को बड़ा कष्ट होता है । इस के लिए सरकार क्या कोई प्रबन्ध कर रही है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हां, इस सम्बन्ध में भी निगाह रखने की कोशिश की जा रही है । इस की व्यवस्था करने की हमारी चेष्टा है ।

श्री अचल सिंह: : यह स्कीम कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी और इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ।

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसा मैं ने कहा काफी स्कीम बना ली गई है । इस के लिये चौथी प्लैन में धन रखने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know how the cost of development of these schemes is going to be shared? Will it be borne by the State Government or the Central Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There are three authorities—the municipal corporation, the State Government and the Tourist Department of the Central Government. We shall try to work out a rational basis for sharing the expenditure.

Shortage of Products of D.M.S.

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*460. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Jagdav Singh Siddhanti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether milk, ghee, ice-cream and butter are still in short supply in Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the efforts made to improve the situation; and

(c) the progress made so far to tone up the administrative machinery of the Delhi Milk Scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) A team of experts was appointed last year to look into the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme. The report of the team was received in September, 1964, and action is in hand for implementation of their recommendations.

(c) A number of changes have been made in the higher ranks of the organisation with a view to toning up the administrative machinery. It is also proposed to convert the Delhi Milk Scheme shortly into a company under the Company Law.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को जो निगम बनाया जा रहा है इसके कारण से वहां के कर्मचारियों में काफी असंतोष फैला हुआ है और क्या उत्पादन में जो कमी हुई है उसका यह प्रमुख कारण है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस असंतोष की कोई वजह नहीं है । जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके कुछ नुमाइन्दे आये थे और मुझ से मिले भी थे । दूसरे कर्मचारियों से भी मिले थे । उनको पूरा विश्वास दिला दिया गया है कि उनको किसी बात का डर नहीं है और जो उनकी सर्विस है उसकी पूरी तौर से हिफाजत की जायेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग आये थे और मंत्री महोदय से मिले थे उन्होंने कोई अपने सुझाव दिये थे । क्या यह बात सही है कि उन्होंने कहा था कि उनके साथ मंत्रियों का व्यवहार ठीक नहीं रहा । दूसरी बात मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज कल जो घी, मक्खन और दूध के काफी भाव बढ़े है उसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं । क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकारी दफ्तरों के जो कर्मचारी हैं, विशेषकर पार्लियामेंट के लोग, उनको घी मिलने में काफी कठिनाई होती है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम का इरादा तो सिर्फ दूध देने का है, घी देने का नहीं है । मगर जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि मंत्री महोदय.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब घी देने का काम उसका नहीं है तो देती क्यों है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : ऐसा होता है कि जिस वक्त दूर दूर से दूध लाया जाता है तो कभी कभी वह खट्टा हो जाता है । जब दूध का दही बन जाता है तो हम उससे घी निकाल लेते हैं ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि पुराने कर्मचारियों को बदल दिया गया है और नई व्यवस्था की गयी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस साल में इस दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम से कितना घाटा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह है आप के पास ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : इस वक्त तो नहीं है ।

श्री ओंकर लाल बेरवा दस दिन पहले प्रश्न देते हैं और फिर भी कहते हैं कि यह सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाटे के सम्बन्ध में सवाल नहीं था ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : पिछले हफ्ते में इस आदरणीय सदन में माननीय श्री हरि विष्णु कामत ने दूध की बोतल से निकला एक लम्बा कीड़ा दिखलाया था । मैंने आज तक खाद्यान्न में इतना लम्बा कीड़ा नहीं देखा । मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि आदमी की जाति को लम्बा बनाने के लिए दूध में कोई विटामिन मिलाया जाता हो और उसका फायदा इस कीड़े ने उठा लिया हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सावित्री निगम ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरे सवाल का जबाब नहीं आया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका कोई क्या जबाब दे सकता है । जब आप इस तरफ आ जाएंगे तब शायद इस तरह का जबाब दे सकें ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: The hon. Minister, while replying to supplementaries, has mentioned that in order to remove the shortcomings of the Delhi Milk Scheme a committee was formed and then he went on to say that now it is going to be made into a company. I would like to know whether the Government was incapable of implementing the recommendations of the Committee and why it is going to be made into a company.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): We find it difficult to run a commercial concern with the administrative procedures relating to Government transactions; that is why a company is being formed.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : संसद भवन एक परिवार के समान है और इसमें संसद सदस्यों के साथ संसद भवन में कार्य करने वाले जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं वे भी उस परिवार के सदस्य हैं । लेकिन संसद के कर्मचारियों को घी, दूध, मक्खन आदि के बारे में वे ही सुविधाएं प्राप्त नहीं हैं जो कि संसद सदस्यों को प्राप्त हैं । क्या इसके सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जाएगा ?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall consider this matter; but I thought, hon. Members would like to have some special privileges.

श्री यु० सिं० चौधरी : अभी उपमन्त्री महोदय ने बताया कि एक समिति नियुक्त की गयी है सारी बातों को देखने के वास्ते । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस समिति की मुख्य मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : समिति की सिफारिशें इस प्रकार हैं । मेरे पास उनका हिन्दी का तरजुमा नहीं है, इसलिए मुझे अंग्रेजी में उनको पढ़ने के लिए माफ करेंगे ।

They are:—

"Re-organisation of the administrative set-up of the Scheme;

Gradual replacement of the system of procurement through

contractors by a system of procurement through milk producers' co-operatives;

Intensive drive for improving the sanitary conditions of the plant;

Improvement in the maintenance of the equipment, buildings etc.;

Enforcement of standards of quality of raw milk;

Improvement in arrangements for distribution of milk to consumers by replacement of the advance payment system by a system of "Cash and carry"; and so on."

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन सिफारिशों को अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया गया उनमें से किन सिफारिशों को सरकार नेस्वीकार कर लिया है, और जिनके सम्बंध में अभी निर्णय नहीं लिया है उनके सम्बंध में कब तक निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : सरकार ने इन सब सिफारिशों को मान लिया है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस दुग्ध योजना के लिए जो दूध ठेकेदारों से खरीदा जाता है, उस दूध को ठेकेदार जिनसे लेते है उनसे किस भाव पर लेते हैं और सरकार को किस भाव पर देते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत तफसील का सवाल है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो कर्मचारी इसमें काम करते हैं उनको संतोष दिला दिया गया है । लेकिन क्या यह सही है कि ऐसे भी आदमी हैं जो सुपरसीडेड हैं जिसके कारण कर्मचारियों का अफसरों से मेल नहीं है और इसलिए घाटा होता है और काम ठीक से नहीं होता ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जब कोई आरगेनाइजेशन चलता है तो जो बुरे आदमी होते हैं उन को सुपरसीड भी किया जाता है। यह तो होता ही रहेगा ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दे दीजिये । यह तो बहुत छोटा सवाल था । उसका उत्तर आना चाहिए था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इसी वास्ते तो उत्तर नहीं देने दिया क्योंकि आपने कहा कि प्रश्न बहुत छोटा था ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : बड़ा होता है तो आप उत्तर नहीं देने देते और छोटे का तो आने देना चाहिये था ।

Dhebar Commission

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*462. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1914 on the 24th April, 1964 and state the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations made by Dhebar Commission for the rehabilitation and employment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes displaced as a result of setting up of major irrigation, power and industrial projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar): Instructions were issued on the lines of the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission by the Ministry of Home Affairs pointing out the necessity for proper rehabilitation and employment of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes displaced as a result of establishment of projects. The Ministry of Industry & Supply also issued necessary instructions asking Undertakings to make every effort towards the rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were displaced. State Governments and Public Undertakings are taking necessary action as far as possible and are continuously reviewing the position.

The progress in implementation of the instructions in the case of some major projects like Rourkela and

Durgapur Steel Plants, Heavy Engineering Corporation, Maithon Dam, Panchet Dam etc. on the basis of the information readily available, is as follows:

No. of families displaced.		No. of families rehabilitated	
Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes
6,077	1,357	5,496	596

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the Home Ministry will point out to the concerned Ministries about the rehabilitation and other things of the displaced persons?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The main answer itself states that we have already issued instructions.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this Ministry is also going to take some burden on its own?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, Sir. We are periodically doing it, as and when things come to our notice. In addition, as the Home Minister suggested, there is going to be the State Ministers' Conference in a month or two. This will be brought to the notice of the State Governments at that Conference also.

Shri B. K. Das: There are general schemes for rehabilitation of persons who are displaced. May I know whether those schemes are supplemented by the Ministry for the rehabilitation of displaced scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Apart from the specific programmes to be taken up by the projects for displaced scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons, when the projects are established, there are certain schemes of economic uplift prepared by the Backward Classes Section of this Ministry.

Shri Basumatari: Just now the Minister stated that the number of families displaced, both scheduled tribes and scheduled castes, is 68,000. May I know how many of them have been rehabilitated in different regions?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: May I correct the hon. Member? The number of families displaced is 6,077 out of which 5,496 were rehabilitated.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is there any scheme for displaced scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons for the Bokaro Project?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: For every project, there is a scheme and that is the precise work of the project.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक ढेबर कमीशन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार सारे देश में कितने हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को काम में लगाया गया है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I will not be able to give the break-up of the employment potentialities availed of by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But certain arrangements are being made in the shape of training being provided for vocational and other things for these displaced scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons for being employed in the projects that are established.

'Krishi Pandit' Awards

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*463. **Shri Man Sinh P. Patel:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a 'Krishi Pandit' National Award Scheme; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri

Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Scheme has already been introduced. It is called "All India Crop Competition Scheme". The first prize winner, along with a cash prize, is awarded the title "Krishi Pandit".

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The object of the scheme is to promote a spirit of healthy competition among the cultivators with a view to encouraging high levels of production and to increase the average per acre yield of important food crops in the country.

The Competition is being conducted in respect of the following crops:

1. Paddy	4. Ragi	7. Gram
2. Jowar	5. Maize	8. Rabi Jowar and
3. Bajra	6. Wheat	9. Potato

The minimum number of participating States to make a competition valid is generally 3 with the exception of gram for which it is 2; and in the first two years of All India Competition, 2 in case of Ragi, Maize and Rabi Jowar.

The cultivators who obtained the first six positions in the State Level Crop Competition in a previous year are eligible to compete at All India Level in a year. No entry fee is charged at this level. The competitor is required to maintain a record of cultural practices. The harvesting is supervised jointly by the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the State and an Officer deputed by Government of India. Detailed procedure has been laid down regarding estimation of yield on scientific lines.

Competitions are held by State Govts., in accordance with the scheme drawn by Centre, at Village Block, District and State Levels. Generally the winners at lower level Competitions are eligible to compete at the next higher level in subsequent year. States have been conducting such competitions starting from Village Level in Rabi 1958-59 onwards. The first All India Cmpetition was organised for Paddy in Kharif, 1964. The results will be announced shortly.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know whether the said scheme will be introduced in the different States?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, it is already there.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know the salient criteria for the selection of these Krishi Pandits?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Their capacity to produce the best crops and to the maximum extent.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether these awards will be given for cash crops also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There are nine crops for which these awards are given, and they are: Potatoes, wheat, bajra, ragi, maize, jowar, paddy, gram and Rabi Jowar.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know when Government propose to place one of these Krishi Pandits in charge of the Agriculture Ministry?

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Member Shri Deshmukh gets that award.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स के एक विद्यार्थी की मृत्यु

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S.N.Q. 3. { श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बड़े :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धनबाद के इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स के एक विद्यार्थी की विषाक्त भोजन के कारण मृत्यु हो गई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां के विद्यार्थियों में इस प्रश्न को लेकर काफी उत्तेजना है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कायवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) 8 मार्च, 1965 को स्थानीय अस्पताल में स्कूल के एक विद्यार्थी की मृत्यु हुई थी, उसकी मृत्यु के कारण का पता लगाया जा रहा है और उसका अभी तक पक्का पता नहीं लगा है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) बिहार सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में पूछताछ कर रही है। छात्रों द्वारा उपद्रवों के कारण स्कूल के निदेशक ने 11 मार्च, 1965 से स्कूल बन्द करने के आदेश दिये हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस ओर सरकार कब तक पूरी जांच कर लेगी और हमें कब तक बतला देगी ? क्या सरकार का इस ओर भी ध्यान जायेगा कि जानबूझ कर किसी विदेशी तत्व द्वारा ऐसा कराया गया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The result of the post mortem has been sent to Calcutta for further investigation. But I might inform the House that the student had left a chit which was given to the director, which suggests that he had committed suicide.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जब इस छात्र को दस्त आने प्रारम्भ हुए उस की तबियत ज्यादा ख़राब हुई तो उस को अस्पताल ले जाने में काफ़ी बिलम्ब किया गया, अस्पताल में पहुंचने के बाद डाक्टरों ने ठीक प्रकार से ख़याल नहीं किया, ठीक प्रकार से गौर नहीं किया; क्या यह बात सही है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: No. Our information is that every possible assistance was given to him. First, the school doctor attended to him. Then the student was taken to the school hospital, and when it was found that his condition was serious, he was removed to the *sadar* hospital, Dhanbad.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : जब इस छात्र को खाना खिलाया गया था तो इस के साथ कितने लड़के थे जिन्होंने कि यह खाना खाया था। या इस को अलग खिलाया गया था ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If our information is correct, if it is a case of suicide, then it has nothing to do with food poisoning, because the chit left by the student himself suggests that he took something because he was bored with life; that is the chit that has been found.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. Just now, in reply to the main question, the Education Minister has said that the enquiry is being conducted into the whole affair. But then in the same breath he has also said that the student had committed suicide. How are we to reconcile these two statements?

Mr. Speaker: Previously also he had said that there was a chit, and an enquiry was being made.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतला सकते हैं कि इस विद्यार्थी का नाम क्या था, यह किस क्लास का छात्र था और इस के मरने का क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठाकुर साहब, अब यह कि उसका नाम क्या था या किस क्लास का था इस से क्या बनेगा ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : और कुछ नहीं बतलायें लेकिन नाम तो उन्हें उस का बतला देना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाम से क्या बनेगा ? हमारे लिए सब एक जैसे हैं ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: The name of the student is Kailasam. I do not know which class he was in.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is the Minister aware that this young man died after having been taken to hospital, and nobody was informed about it, and that it was only in the morning when his friends from the college went to see him that they found him dead without a single attendant; without anybody in that room, and they were naturally infuriated at the callousness of the hospital staff?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The parents were informed earlier in the day, and before they could come, the student died. The facts I have got here do not suggest any callous conduct on the part of any medical authority.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was specific; whether the students went and found that the young man was lying dead and that neither they nor anybody else had been informed, and he was just left to die in that manner?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister said that the parents had been informed, but they arrived late.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The local guardians would be the authority to be informed first.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the Government of Bihar has already appointed an inquiry commission to go into this matter? If so, will it be discreet to be silent at this stage?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, the Bihar Government has appointed Dr. George Jacob, who was till the other day Vice-Chancellor of Bihar University, as the departmental inquiry officer. The whole matter is being investigated.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह मृत्यु फूड प्वायजनिंग के कारण जो हुई उसकी शिकायत कब मिली थी और क्या यह . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह यह नहीं मानते कि फूड प्वायजनिंग के कारण मृत्यु हुई है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उस की जानकारी ली जा रही है कि कैसे उस छात्र की मृत्यु हुई तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह किस तरीके की इनक्वायरी हो रही है और क्या उसका पोस्टमार्टम किया गया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बतलाया तो कि पोस्टमार्टम किया गया था ।

Shri Daji: The Minister said that the School was closed from 11 March. This is a serious situation. What is being done to see that this matter is straightened up and see that such an impasse does not come about?

Shri M. C. Chagla: An order under s.144 was promulgated. It was violated by the students. They staged a demonstration. They attacked the doctors. The situation was very serious and the School authorities thought that the best thing under the circumstances was to close the School.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : डाक्टरों की लापरवाही से उस की मृत्यु हुई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तहकीकात हो जाने दीजिये तब सवाल करियेगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : विद्यार्थियों में उत्तेजना फैल गयी है। उसका प्रमुख कारण यह है कि डाक्टरों ने उस विद्यार्थी को ठीक प्रकार से सम्हाला नहीं, उस की देखभाल नहीं की । उस विद्यार्थी की मृत्यु लापरवाही से हुई है यह बात तो साफ़ हो गयी है ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह बात सही है कि वहां के डाक्टरों ने बिहार गवर्नमेंट को कहा है कि इसकी इनक्वायरी की जाय और उन की रिक्वेस्ट पर यह इनक्वायरी की जा रही है ।

श्री मु० क० चागला : यह ठीक बात है और जैसा कि मैंने कहा इनक्वायरी हो रही है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Authority for Inter-State Registration of Goods Trucks

***461. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agency has been created for the registration, by the Centre, of motor vehicles for operation on an all-India basis;

(b) if not, the reason therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints that transport operators have to pay heavy taxes in different States when operating on long distance routes; and

(d) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter.

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Under the Constitution, the executive authority in respect of motor transport vests in the State Governments. The registration of motor vehicles is, therefore, the responsibility of the registering authorities appointed by the State Governments under Chapter III of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(c) Yes.

(d) A Study Group has been set up to examine the procedure for the assessment and collection of motor vehicles tax, goods tax and passenger tax in respect of vehicles operating on long-distance inter-State routes and to recommend (i) a uniform procedure, in order to eliminate inconvenience and delay to inter-State transport; and (ii) a reasonable basis or formula for the division of the proceeds of the three taxes, mentioned above, from inter-State transport among the various States concerned. Further action will be taken after the Group's report has been received and examined by Government.

Hotel Classification Committee

***464. Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the recommendations of the Hotel Classification Committee regarding the Hotel Industry which submitted its report more than a year ago;

(b) the reasons for the delay in implementing these recommendations; and

(c) the total amount of money spent by Government on this Committee?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Hotel Classification Committee was set-up by the Government for the specific purpose of classifying hotels according to the internationally accepted "Star" system. The recommendations of the Committee regarding classification of hotel establishments have been accepted by the Government *in toto*.

The Committee also made certain recommendations which were outside its terms of reference. But since the recommendations pertained to the Hotel Industry and come within the purview of the normal functions of the Tourist Department *vis-a-vis* the Hotel Industry, many of these have already been implemented and some others are under consideration.

(c) The total amount of money spent by the Government on this Committee was Rs. 1,09,527.84.

Crimes on Board the Aeroplanes

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 59 on the 8th September, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the International Convention of Crimes occurring on board the aeroplanes; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Convention is still under examination.

भारत-सोवियत व्यापार

*466. { डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये : }

क्या **परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सोवियत व्यापार के लिये जहाजों की किराया दरें निश्चित् करने में माल के चढ़ाने-उतारने की मजदूरी नहीं जोड़ी जाती ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) माल के चढ़ाने-उतारने की मजदूरी को छोड़ने के निर्णय पर इंडियन शिपिंग लाईन्स की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) जी हां

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय-रूसी शुल्क दर का एफ० आई० ओ० (याने लादने उतारने के खर्च को छोड़ कर) आधार पर समझौता करने का कारण यह था कि रूसी प्रतिनिधि इस बात पर अड़े हुए थे कि वे अनैमी पोत (ट्रांप) की दरों का प्रतिपालन करेंगे जो सामन्यतया एफ० आई० ओ० के आधार पर निश्चित् की जाती है । सब मामलों में एफ० आई० ओ० आधार को अपनाना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि सामान्य माल,सारी दुनिया में, वाणिज्य की सुस्थापित प्रथा के अनुसार गैर-एफ०आई० ओ० आधार पर ही ढोया जाता है ।

Afforestation

*467. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: }

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sub-Committee was constituted by Government to advise about the afforestation programme in the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the recommendations made by this Sub-Committe;

(c) the number of recommendations accepted by Government; and

(d) the recommendations which have not been accepted and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir. A Sub-Committee of the Central Board of Forestry on Afforestation of Ravine lands, Canal Banks, Roadsides and Waste lands in Arid and Semi-Arid Zones has been constituted.

(b) A copy of its recommendations has already been placed in the Library of the House.

(c) The report has been forwarded to the States and Union Territories Governments for implementation.

(d) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में बस परिवहन

*468. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :
श्री उइके :
डा० चन्द्रभान सिंह :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री राम सहाय पांडेय :
श्री बाडीवा :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1964 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 754 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उनको भेजे गये बस परिवहन के राष्ट्रीय-करण सम्बन्धी विधेयक को इस बीच अपनी अनुमति दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो देरी के क्या कारण है?

परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख) : इस मामले में काफ़ी सोच विचार के बाद यह अनुभव किया गया कि जो प्रयोजन मध्या प्रदेश सरकार की दृष्टि में था उसके लिये अलग क़ानून बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी । उस प्रयोजन की बहुत कुछ पूर्ति मोटर वेहिकल्ज एक्ट 1939 के अध्याय 4 ए के अन्तर्गत की गयी मौजूदा व्यवस्था से हो सकती है । अत: मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सलाह दी गई है कि वह इस विषय की फिर जांच करें और केन्द्रीय एक्ट के उपरोक्त अध्याय में जो संशोधन करना आवश्यक समझते हों, उसके लिये भारत सरकार को विचारार्थ प्रस्ताव भेज दें ।

Lighthouse Tender M.V. 'Sagardeep'

*469. **Shri Ravindra Varma:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the M.V. 'Sagar Deep', the vessel acquired by Government to inspect the working of lighthouses on our Coast has not been used for nearly a year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Lighthouse tender M.V. 'Sagardeep' was acquired in January 1964 in Yugoslavia. The vessel arrived at Calcutta by the end of February, 1964. Since her arrival at her base in Calcutta, she has completed the following assignments:

(a) Checking the functioning of the under mentioned lights:

(i) Dolphin's Nose Lighthouse;
(ii) Sacramen to Lighthouse;
(ii) Sacramen—to Lighthouse;
(iv) Madras Lighthouse;
(v) Rose Island Lighthouse (Port Blair).

(b) Laying of a light-buoy at Sacramen-to Shoal.

(c) Laying of the Indian Meteorological Department's floating weather station 'NOMAD' in position in the Indian Ocean, 300 miles off Madras.

(d) Transport of stores for the construction of a new lighthouse at Sir Rose Island (Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands).

It has however not been possible to send the vessel out during the past few months. This has been due to the fact that in spite of the best efforts it has not been possible so far to recruit the full complement of officers and crew to man the ship.

Rationing in Cities

*470. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on taking advance action for introduction of rationing in major cities other than Calcutta;

(b) the amount contributed by the Centre; and

(c) the reasons for abandoning the proposal for introducing rationing in other six cities in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) to (c). Rationing in the sense of regulated distribution of foodgrains is in force in many cities besides Calcutta. In these cities also foodgrains from Government stocks are distributed through cards. Depending on the experience of this informal rationing, a decision will be taken in regard to the extension of statutory rationing.

The information in regard to the exact amount spent on the introduction of cards in the country as a whole is not available readily.

No other advance action has been taken so far.

Insecticides

*471. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy demand for insecticides in different States for plant protection by the agriculturists;

(b) if so ,the steps taen by Government to supply insecticides to the agriculturists; and

(c) whether Government have chalked out any crash plant protection programme for the next Kharif season?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides usual imports of insecticides under free foreign exchange, the Government have arranged additional imports of pesticides under U.S. Aid Dutch Credit and barter deals. Additional Industrial Units in India have been licensed to manufacture more pesticides.

(c) No. There is no crash programme as such. But we are doing our best to push up plant protection work.

Taxi Fares

*472. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be to pleased to refer to the reply given Unstarred Question No. 414 on the 24th November, 1964 regarding the demand of the Delhi State Taxi Union for raising the taxi fares in Delhi and state the stage at which the matter stands?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The taxi fares have been raised in Delhi with effect from 1st March, 1965. The revised rates are subject to the stipulation that the taxis, whose meters are not adjusted to display the new fares, will continue to charge the old rates till the necessary adjustmnts have been made.

Calcutta Port

*473 **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Bibhuti Misra:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work on the Calcutta Port remained paralysed for a number of days owing to the strike by the **Assistant Harbour Masters;**

(b) if so, for how many days the strike continued;

(c) the reasons for the strike; and

(d) the loss sustained by Government by way of wharfage as a result thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Thirty-three Assistant Harbour Masters of the Port of Calcutta remained on strike from the 12th January, 1965, to the 2nd March, 1965, as a protest against the reversion of Shri J. Prasad, Officiating Harbour Master, to the next lower post of Deputy Harbour Master. Shipping movements had to be stopped for one day, *i.e.* on the 13th January, 1965, only. Thereafter alternative arrangements were made and normal shipping movements were restored—in fact they were faster than during the period immediately preceding the strike.

(d) There was no loss by way of wharfage as a result of the strike.

Indore and Jabalpur Airports

*474. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Uikey:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri Wadiwa:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expansion works at Indore and Jabalpur airports have been taken up;

(b) if so, the progress of these works; and

(c) the time to be taken for completion of the work?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The construction of a new runway at Indore aerodrome has commenced; 10 per cent of the work has been completed and the entire work is expected to be completed by the end of 1965. Estimate for regarding and strengthening the runway at Jabalpur aerodrome is under preparation.

Ship Repair Base at Cochin

475. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop the Cochin Shipyard as a major ship repair base; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details would be known after the project report is prepared by the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. and submitted to the Government.

Profits Earned by Air Corporations

*476. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Heda:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profits earned by the Indian Airlines Corporation and Air-India International during 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64 and the first half of the current year; and

(b) if so, the rate of growth of each Corporation during each year and how it compared with the industrial rate of growth in general?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) The net profits earned are as follows:—

Year	(Indian Airilines	Air-India
	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
1961-62	7·88	38·87
1962-63 .	60·91	234·78
1963-64 . .	104·43	304·17
1964-65 (April to September).	The profits are calculated over the whole year and therefore figures for half-year are not available.	

(b) *The rate of growth has been as follows:*—

Year	Indian Airlines	Air-India	Industrial gr. wth (%)
	(In term of Available-Tonne-Kilometers-percentage increase over previous year)		
1961-62 .	+6·8	+34·2	+6·4
1962-63 .	+12·7	+16·3	+7·9
1963-64 .	—0·7	+15·9	+9·2

Taxation on Motor Vehicles

1188. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 394 on the 24th November, 1964 and state the progress made in the appointment of the High Powered Committee to examine the incidence of taxation on motor transport in the country?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The matter is still under consideration.

Sugar Production in Bihar and U.P.

1189. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the production of sugar has been affected by the manufacture of gur in Bihar and U.P. in 1964-65 season;

(b) the reason for the downward tendency of the price of gur; and

(c) the position of manufacture of gur in 1964-65 as compared to 1963-64? taken so far.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Sugar production in Bihar has not been affected to any appreciable extent. In Uttar Pradesh, it was affected on account of diversion of sugarcane to manufacture of gur, but it is difficult to estimate at this stage the extent of effect.

(b) The downward tendency in the price of gur is mainly due to easy supply position.

(c) Estimates of production of gur in 1964-65 are not yet available.

Scheduled Castes in Mysore State

1190. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of each of the communities included in the list of the Scheduled Castes in Mysore State had been ascertained in the census of 1961;

(b) if so, the population of each of the communities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4004/65].

(c) Does not arise.

Tourist Centres in Kerala

1191. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken to publish a pictorial album showing the important tourist centres in Kerala;

(b) the extent to which the existing literature on tourism in Kerala compare with similar publications issued by other States; and

(c) the number of such books, pamphlets, brochures, published by different States with reference to their total number of pages?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). We can only furnish information on publications produced by the Central Department of Tourism. No pictorial album exclusively on Kerala or on any other State has been published but Kerala has been prominently featured in all appropriate publications.

With regard to (c), the information is not available with us but will be collected and furnished in due course.

Transport Authority, Kozhikode

1192. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of temporary stage carriage permits granted by the Regional Transport Authority, Kozhikode (Kerala) during the last six months;

(b) the number of times these permits were renewed and for what period;

(c) whether existing operators on this route were given any notice before granting these temporary permits;

(d) whether these applications were considered by the R. T. A. at its regular meetings; and

(e) the names of routes for which temporary permits have been granted?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e): The information required is being obtained from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Transport Cooperative Societies, Kerala

1193. { **Shri Pottekkatt:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stage carriage permits granted to cooperative transport societies in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications received from cooperative societies during the above period by various Regional Transport Authorities in Kerala; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage cooperative transport societies in running stage carriages?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (e): The information required is being obtained from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Report of Commissioner of S.C. & S. T.

1194. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has submitted his Report for 1963-64;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) 22nd January, 1965.

(c) Does not arise.

Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1965

1195. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments and the Union Territories have been asked to appoint Special Magistrates to try cases under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955; and

(b) if so, whether they have taken any steps in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement based on available information giving the position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4005/65].

Assistant Commissioners for S. Cs. and S.Ts.

1196. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any vacancies of Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes remain unfilled as on the 1st March, 1965; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to fill them up?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): One—at Hyderabad.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have been requested to spare the services of an I.A.S|State Civil Service officer for posting as Assistant Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Hyderabad.

Report of Commissioner of S. C. & S.T.

1197. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to refer to the statement of action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations made by the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in his Eleventh Annual Report for the year 1961-62 and state the further action taken by the State of Mysore thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): The Government of India have not received any further information from the Government of Mysore in the matter.

खाद्यान्न का चोरी छिपे लाना ले जाना

1198. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश की 40 मील की सीमा पर खाद्यान्न के चोरी छिपे लाने ले जाने को रोकने के लिये जो 200 पुलिस कांस्टेबलों को गश्त करने के लिये लगाया गया है, उन पर कितना मासिक व्यय आता है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रबन्ध से खाद्यान्न के इस अवैध व्यापार में रुकावट या कमी आई है, और

(ग) दुसरे सूबों की सीमा में होकर खाद्यान्नों की अवैध रुप से उत्तर प्रदेश या अन्य कमी के प्रदेशों को ले जाने का जो कार्य हो रहा है,क्या उसकी रोकथाम के लिये भी प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं अथवा किये जा रहें हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चड्ढाण): (क) अनुमानतः रु० 30,386 ।

(ख) जी हां, खाद्यान्नों का तस्कर व्यापार बहुत कम हो गया है ।

(ग) अन्य राज्यों में इसी प्रकार के प्रबंध किये गये हैं ।

Water Logging in Punjab

1199. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he made an aerial survey of the waterlogged areas of the States of Punjab on the 26th December, 1964;

(b) if so, his reactions thereto; and

(c) whether it is proposed to give help to the State Government for effective treatment of vast waterlogged and salinity affected areas?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Sahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. An aerial tour was made on the 26th December, 1964.

(b) The aerial tour indicated the need for further detailed investigations on engineering and soil aspects of the project.

(c) The question of Central assistance will be considered after these investigations have been completed.

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध प्राप्ति केन्द्र

1200. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दिल्ली से बाहर दूध एकत्र करने वाले कितने केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) गत वर्ष इन केन्द्रों पर कितना व्यय हुआ ;

(ग) प्रत्येक केन्द्र से इस वर्ष कितना दूध प्राप्त होगा और गत वर्ष कितना दूध प्राप्त हुआ था ;

(घ) क्या ऐसे भी कुछ केन्द्र हैं जहां से दूध बिल्कुल प्राप्त नहीं होता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वे कितने हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) 15।

(ख) 11,67,287 रुपये ।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया , देखिये, संख्या एल०-टी०-4006/65]।

(घ) जी हां ।

(ङ) तीन । ये केन्द्र दिल्ली के समीप हैं और उन दूधियों के साथ अस्वस्थ प्रतियोगिता होती है जोकि साइकिलों द्वारा दूध दिल्ली में लाते हैं । दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों के साथ प्रतियोगिता करके अच्छा दूध खरीदने में असमर्थ है ।

Milk Production

1201. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some milk producers in and around Delhi have begun to inject some unknown drug into the bodies of cows and buffaloes to increase their milk yield; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the milk from such drugged animals does not reach the Delhi Milk Scheme, as the same may be highly injurious for human consumption?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Some dairymen in the urban area of Delhi may be injecting Pituitrin into the

bodies of cows and buffaloes in order to draw the maximum quantity of milk. This practice is not prevalent in the rural areas.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme does not purchase milk from the urban area of Delhi. We are not aware of any harmful effects of such injections on the milk secreted by them.

Crop Insurance Scheme

1202. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 399 on the 24th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have now studied all the implications of the proposal to introduce crop insurance scheme; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Council for Agricultural and Food Research

1203. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 596 on the 24th November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Research Review Team for the setting up of a new council for agricultural and food research at the Centre has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

Hostels for the Deaf and Dumb

1204. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state the number of institutions for the education of deaf and dumb in various States which have been provided with hostels?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): According to the information available at present, 48 institutions out of 65 have hostels attached to them. Their State-wise distribution is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Institutions for Deaf & Dumb with hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Maharashtra	6
5.	Gujarat	5
6.	Kerala	4
7.	Madras	7
8.	Mysore	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1
10.	Orissa	1
11.	Punjab	1
12.	Rajasthan	1
13.	Uttar Pradesh	9
14.	West Bengal	4
15.	Delhi	1
	TOTAL	48

Hostels for the Crippled

1205. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state the number of institutions for the education of the crippled which have been provided with hostels in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): According to the information at present available 15 institutions out of 24 have hostels attached to them.

Control of Agricultural Research Institutes

1206. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Naval Prabhakar:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the panel of agricultural scientists relating to the control of the agricultural research Institutes over the demonstration units laid out by them in the Development Blocks;

(b) the extent to which this measure will ensure that the experiments in the adoption of modern techniques in agriculture do not fail due to the negligence of the block authorities; and

(c) whether the Community Development Authority has endorsed this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). No recommendation precisely covering part (a) of the Question has been made by the Panel of Agricultural Scientists. However, the Panel made a recommendation for closer association of Research Institutes and Agricultural Universities with the work of the Block Extension Officers and for Research Institutions and Agricultural Universities and Agricultural Colleges to have an effective voice in the extension activities of the Blocks. The State Governments have been requested to issue necessary instructions to all the District Agricultural Officers, Block Development Officers and others concerned to make full use of the facilities provided by the Research Institutes and Universities. The reaction of the State Governments to these suggestions have not been received so far.

Constituent Assembly Documents

1207. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreigners have been allowed to examine, study and/or copy out the Constituent Assembly documents and files kept in the Ministry of Law;

(b) if so, the names, nationality and other particulars of persons so allowed;

(c) the grounds, criterion and conditions, if any, on which permission is given or refused;

(d) whether the corrspondence and other papers marked secret or confidential were also shown to those foreigners; and

(e) if so, whether it has been decided not to treat any of these papers as confidential or secret and to allow them to be freely reproduced, quoted, or commented upon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As far as can be ascertained from records, permission has been

given to the following foreigners during the last five years:—

(i) Mr. Ralph H. Retzlaff, Ph. D., Cornell University; Ford Foundation Scholar for research relating to the drafting of the Indian Constitution.

(ii) Mr. G. S. Austin, American Scholar at Oxford, on a fellowship from the Institute of Current World Affairs, New York city; research scholar on the subject of the framing of the Indian Constitution.

(iii) Mr. Philips Talbot, Executive Director of American Universities Field Staff; research scholar on the subject of Indian Constitution.

(c) to (e). Documents are made available to *bona fide* research scholars for reference in accordance with the "Historical Research Rules". No secret documents are made available to them. Permission is given to consult the records of the Constituent Assembly subject to the condition that excerpts taken from such records are submitted for vetting before they are released to the research scholars.

New variety of sugarcane

1208. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new variety of sugarcane for northern India, especially U.P. and Bihar, has been evolved;

(b) if so, whether they have been recommended for adoptions by sugarcane cultivators of the North; and

(c) the yield per acre through the new varieyt of cane?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The new varieties have, in general, yeilded 50-100 maunds more of cane per-acre than the existing varieties in cultivation.

Import of Tractors from U.S.S.R.

1209. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1500 wheeler tractors are being imported from U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether there have been any arrivals by this time;

(c) the price of such wheeler tractors; and

(d) to whom these tractors will be sold?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Arrangements have been made for the import of 1200 wheel type tractors from U.S.S.R. during 1965. The question of further import against the current year's Trade Plan provision is under consideration.

(b) The licences for these tractors are now under issue.

(c) The c.i.f. prices of the tractors being licensed for import are:—

DT-14B	Rs. 3500/-
DT-28	Rs. 6250/-

The agents are allowed a margin of 20% over the c.i.f. price for handling, service facilities, etc.

(d) The tractors are meant to be sold to the farmers, Government departments and other institutional agencies for agricultural programmes.

चीनी का कोटा

1210. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के लिये नियत चीनी के कोटे को दिसम्बर, 1964 से घटा कर आधा कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसा अन्य राज्यों के साथ भी किया गया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

गन्ने का भाव

1211. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री प० ह० भील :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार कृषकों के लिये गन्ने का भाव निश्चित करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में गन्ना उत्पादकों से भी राय ली गई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम के अधिकारी की गिरफ्तारी ।

1212. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री प० ह० भील :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जबलपुर में केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम से सम्बन्धित भारत सरकार के एक उच्च अधिकारी को पुलिस ने धोखेबाजी के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया है ; और

(ख) कितने धन का गबन किया गया और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चह्वाण) : (क) पुलिस ने 24-12-64 को केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, जबलपुर के एक मालगोदाम अधिकारी को धन के दुर्विनियोग के आरोप में गिरफ्तार किया है। बंदी मालगोदाम अधिकारी भारत सरकार कार का कर्मचारी नहीं बल्कि केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम का अधिकारी है और उसके पद क वेतन-मान 325-15-475-ई० बी०-20-575 रुपये है।

(ख) अनुमानित हानि की राशि रु० 1,033.75 है।

Research on Algae

1213. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and Central Public Health Engineering Department have jointly undertaken research on Algae;

(b) the extent of its potential to solve the hunger problem; and

(c) the stage to which the research has reached so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The normal green algae, like Chlorella, which can be grown on a large scale, can serve as an excellent supplement to human food as well as to that of poultry, because of their higher protein content.

(c) Production of algae proteins, on a large scale, has not been attempted in this country and required techniques have not been developed.

Caravelle for I.A.C.

1214. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines Corporation propose to purchase two more Caravelles during the current year;

(b) if so, whether the original design of the seats will be maintained; and

(c) when these two Caravelles are expected to operate?

The Minister of Civil Aviations (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The Central Government have approved, in principle, the purchase by the Indian Airlines two additional Caravelles. They will be of the same type as the present ones with the Corporation, namely, Caravelle VI-N. Negotiations for the purchase are being held and if they succeed it is intended to operate them during winter (1965-66).

Amenities for Tourists at Bhakra Dam

1215. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 405 on the 24th November, 1964 and state the progress so far made to provide hotel and other amenities to the tourists at Bhakra Dam?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): During the last three months, further discussions have taken place among the representatives of the Central Government, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh Governments, and the Bhakra Control Board to finalize terms and conditions for the acquisition of land; plans and estimates for the building and other facilities to be created, and questions regarding their management.

It is hoped that the work on construction of the Cafetaria will begin shortly as a first step towards implementation of the entire scheme.

सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिये वर्षा के पानी का उपयोग

1216. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1951 से 1964 तक प्रतिवर्ष राज्यवार वर्षा से प्राप्त पानी का कितना प्रतिशत पानी सिंचाई कार्यों के लिये उपयोग किया गया ; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक और कितना अधिक वर्षा के पानी का सिंचाई के लिये उपयोग करना सम्भव है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख): मांगी गई जानकारी राज्यवार और वर्षवार उपलब्ध नहीं है। भारत में सतही बहाव की वार्षिक उपलब्धि की कुल मात्रा 1356 मिलियन एकड़ फुट अनुमानित है जिसमें

से अनुमानित 450 मिलियन एकड़ फुट सिंचाई कार्यों के प्रयोग के लिये है। योजना-बार उपयोग के सम्बन्ध में जो जानकारी उपलब्ध है वह नीचे दी गई है:

अवधि	उपयोग	प्रतिशत प्रयोग के लिये बहाव
प्री-प्लान	76 मिलियन एकड़ फीट	17 प्रतिशत
दूसरी योजना का अन्त	120 मिलियन एकड़ फीट	27 प्रतिशत
तीसरी योजना का अन्त (पूर्व प्रयोग)	150 मिलियन एकड़ फीट	33 प्रतिशत
चौथी योजना का अन्त	—	चौथी योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने के बाद ही आंकड़ों की गणना की जा सकती है।

Development of Agriculture

1217. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government have agreed to grant larger assistance to India for the development of agriculture; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the agricultural development programmes which are likely to be covered by this assistance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Possibilities are being explored. It is, however, not possible to give any details at this stage.

Shipping Problems

1218. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether various shipping problems relating to sea trade covering the Calcutta-East Coast of India-East Pakistan-U.S.A. route were discussed at a two-day session of top executives of India and foreign shipping lines on the 27th and 28th January, 1965;

(b) if so, the specific problems discussed; and

(c) the decisions taken to resolve them?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was a private periodical meeting of the shipping companies operating in the trade with which the Government of India is not directly concerned. Moreover proceedings of the meeting are of confidential nature.

Supply of Fertilizer

1219. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 719 on the 1st December, 1964 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to supply Sulphate of Ammonia in bags of 50-kilo capacity has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the hilly areas of the country to which they will be supplied?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Sulphate of Ammonia in 50 Kilo bags for use in hilly areas will be supplied to the following States:

1. Madhya Pradesh.
2. Andhra Pradesh.
3. West Bengal.
4. Orissa.
5. Maharashtra.
6. Uttar Pradesh.
7. Himachal Pradesh.

Wool and Research Centre

1220. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Wool and Research Centre is being set up with U.N. assistance in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the annual expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) how it will be financed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. A Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute is being set up at Malpura, District Tonk in Rajasthan with assistance from U.N. Special Fund.

(b) The annual expenditure incurred by the Government of India so far is as under:—

1961-62	Rs. 3,277
1962-63	Rs. 2,63,424
1963-64	Rs. 4,54,551
1964-65	Rs. 8,86,084

(includes expenditure on construction of buildings upto 30-9-1964)

(c) The U.N. Special Fund will provide assistance in the shape of experts and equipment and the rest of the expenditure will be met by the Government of India.

Milk Plant in Baroda

1221. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a milk plant is proposed to be established in Baroda in collaboration with U.N.I.C.E.F. and F.A.O.;

(b) if so, the details of the technical and financial assistance involved by both the organisations; and

(c) when the project will be started?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The assistance from UNICEF in the form of equipment for Baroda Milk Plan is $230,000 or Rs. 11·00 lakhs approximately. The FAO's Dairy Experts in India act as technical advisers to UNICEF.

(c) In the next 2-3- months i.e. as soon as electricity supply is made available to the dairy.

Cotton Production

1222. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured the services of a Colombo Plan Cotton expert Dr. H. L. Manning, to improve the per acre yield of cotton; and

(b) if so, the recommendations made by him in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Recommendations made by Dr. H. L. Manning, Cotton Expert, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4007/65].

Use of Tractors

1223. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently made a survey contradicting that the use of tractors renders labour surplus;

(b) if so, the parts of the country which were surveyed; and

(c) the main features of the survey conducted by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Dehydrated Food Plant

1224. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dehydrated food plant has been set up in Surat District of Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the nature of foreign collaboration involved;

(c) the nature of raw materials available in the district;

(d) whether the finished products from the plant, have been made available to the market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a). Messrs Pundric Almaula, Ahmedabad were granted a licence in December, 1963 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up an Instant Food manufacturing Plant at Bulsar (District Surat, Gujarat). It is understood, however, that the plant has not yet been set up.

(b) The foreign collaborators have agreed to contribute nearly Rs. one crore out of which 24·5 per cent will be in the form of equity capital and the remaining 75·5 per cent will be a loan to be raised by them. The percentage of foreign participation will be 49 per cent. The foreign collaborator has also undertaken to export at least 25 per cent of the finished products i.e. 250 tonnes on a regular basis.

(c) Mangoes, limes, bananas and tomatoes are available in the district in adequate quantities. In addition, it is understood that milk is also available for processing.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Food Situation in U.P.

1225. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the period for which the food situation in U.P. remained serious;

(b) the assurance given for the supply of wheat for the last three months of 1964 and first six months of 1965; and

(c) the manner in which this assurance is being fulfilled and the quantity of imported wheat supplied and what are the resources of indigenous supply?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) In May-June 1964, when it became evident that the wheat crop in U.P. had failed for the second successive year, the food supply position started becoming difficult and these difficulties continued throughout the remaining part of 1964. After the harvesting of the kharif crops the position has become somewhat better.

(b) and (c). No assurance as such was given to the Government of U.P. for supply of wheat during the last three months of 1964 and first six months of 1965. The following quantities of imported wheat were, however, supplied to U.P. from Central stocks.

(in thousand tonnes)

October 1964	87
November	114
December	79
January 1965	82
February	51

No indigenous wheat was supplied for consumption.

मखनिया दूध से पाउडर का आयात

1226. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी तथा फरवरी, 1965 में बड़े पैमाने पर मखनिया दूध के पाउडर का आयात किया गया था ;

(ख) उसमें से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को कितना मिला ;

(ग) दूध के पाउडर में विटामिन कितनी मात्रा में रहते हैं और इसका मूल्य कितना है ; और

(घ) ताजे दूध और मखनिया दूध के प्रति किलो भालों में कितना अन्तर है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) 1964–65 अर्थात् अप्रैल, 1964 से मार्च, 1965 तक की अवधि में सरकारी डेरी संयन्त्रों के लिए मखनिया दूध के पाउडर के आयात के लिए 63.00 लाख रुपए की विदेशी मुद्रा नियत की गई थी। परन्तु यह प्रत्येक डेरी संयंत्र द्वारा तय किये हुए ठेके पर निर्भर करेगा कि वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा का आयात होगा। अतः जनवरी-फरवरी 1965 के वास्तविक आयात के विषय में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को उपरोक्त व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत इस अवधि में कोई मात्रा आयात नहीं की है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा लिटरों के हिसाब से दूध बेचा जाता है। योजना द्वारा बेचे जाने वाले शुद्ध तथा टोन्ड दूध के मूल्यों में 26 पैसे प्रति लिटर का फर्क है।

Rearing of Solmon Fish

1227. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experiments on rearing Solmon Fish on eggs imported from U.S.A. have proved successful in Kashmir;

(b) whether it is proposed to rear this fish there on a large scale; and

(c) if so, what expert advice and assistance for taking up this project, are available to the State Government in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The results obtained so far are encouraging. It will, however, take several years before this fish can grow to mature sizes and final results cannot be gauged at this stage.

(b) No. Rearing of this fish will be on a small scale, as its purpose is only to provide sport and recreation for anglers.

(c) Technical advice is already available to the State Government from its own experts.

Agro-industrial Labour Services Co-operatives

1228. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a scheme to organise agro-industrial labour services co-operatives for the weaker sections of the community and

(b) if so, its main objects and aims?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration, in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Civil Aerodromes

1229. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of constructing new civil aerodromes in the country for tourist promotion as well as to meet domestic air transport requirements has since been examined;

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The construction of an aerodrome at Khajuraho is in progress. Proposals to construct aerodromes at other places of tourist interest as well as to meet domestic air transport requirements are under examination.

विमान-सेवाओं में श्रेणियां बनाना

1230. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन द्वारा संचालित विमान सेवाओं में प्रथम, द्वितीय तथा तृतीय श्रेणियां चालू करने का है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन गृहमंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन की एक ही श्रेणी की सेवा है और यही जारी रहेगी, इसके अतिरिक्त केवल बोइंग में प्रथम और किफायती श्रेणियां हैं, जो जारी रखी जायेंगी।

Rajasthan Canal

1231. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for making Rajasthan Canal navigable has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The proposal is still under consideration.

Diversion of Land

1232. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to devise means to dissuade farmers from diverting land from food production to cash crop to enable the country to become self-reliant in the matter of food?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No such proposal is under consideration. The country being deficient in the production of both foodgrains and cash crops, reliance has to be placed previously on raising the yield per acre of all crops in an attempt to make up the shortages. This can be achieved through rational utilisation of land, encouraged, as far as possible through the price mechanism, besides providing supplies of imports required for raising crop yields. Government of India have already set up an Agricultural Prices Commission to advise on the price policy of agricultural commodities—both foodgrains and cash crops—with a view to evolving a balanced and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy. While recommending the price policy and the relative price structure, the Commission is expected to keep in view, *inter alia*, the need to ensure rational utilisation of land and other production resources and the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and maximising production.

Separate Tourist Departments in States

1233. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate tourist departments with adequate staff have been created in all the States as recommended by the Tourist Development Council;

(b) if not, what are the difficulties; and

(c) the number of non-metered taxis licenced to the Tourist Department Centres for local use by the tourists and for inter-State operation?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). According to information at present available the following States have set up Tourist Departments with a full-time Director with the required complement of staff.

1. Bihar.
2. Jammu & Kashmir.
3. Kerala.
4. Rajasthan.

All the other States also have a Tourist Department|Branch functioning under their Public Relations and Information or some other connected department with appropriate staff.

(c) 14 meterless taxis (tourist cars) are being run by the Government of India, Department of Tourism, in Bombay.

International Exhibitions

1234. **Shri J. N. Hazarika:** Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of international exhibitions|fairs in which the Department of Tourism participated during 1964-65; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred including the foreign exchange for taking part in such exhibitions?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Information is available only for the first ten months of 1964-65. The total number of international exhibitions|fairs in which the Department of Tourism and its offices participated during this period is eleven. Out of these, participation in five international exhibitions|fairs was direct and in six indirect.

(b). (i) Expenditure is involved only in those in which the Department of Tourism or its offices participate directly. The list of exhibitions|fairs is indicated below, along with the expenditure incurred, including the amount of foreign exchange involved.

New York:

1. ASTA International Travel Show (October 1964): This show was held during the Annual Convention of the American Society of Travel Agents, held at Miami Beach. The Indian stall was much appreciated, where two quiz programmes about India were also organized. The total expenditure on this show amounted to Rs. 6,545·38 out of which the expenditure in foreign exchange was $790·84 (Rs. 3,765·90).

San Francisco:

2. U.S. World Travel Fair (September 1964): The booth for the Indian Pavilion was put up by the Consul General of India, San Francisco. The stall was manned by the staff of the Tourist Office who distributed tourist literature and also put up a suitable display. No expenditure was incurred.

3. Los Angeles County Fair at Pamona (September-October 1964): Space was donated by the Fair authorities and a suitable display was put up by the Tourist Office with the help of the material available with them. No expenditure was incurred.

4. World Travel Show in Long Beach (California)—November 1964:

Here also, space was given free of charge. The nominal cost involved in the decoration of this stall came to $78 (Rs. 366|- approximately). The booth was manned by a member of the Tourist Office who visited Long Beach in the course of his tour.

Toronto:

5. Canadian National Exhibition held at Toronto (August-September 1964): Space was made available free by M|s. Lufthansa and the display was put up by the Govt. of India Tourist Office, Toronto with the help of display material available with the office. Therefore, no expenditure was incurred.

Paris:

6. Paris Fair (May 1964): This is a very big international exhibition held every year in Paris where the Tourist Office participated for the first time in 1964. Space was donated free by the Fair authorities and the expenditure on putting up a suitable display came to French Francs 320 (Rs. 310|- approximately).

(ii) The Department and|or its overseas offices participate in a number of international exhibitions|fairs as part of the participation organized by the Ministry of Commerce. Tourist literature|photographs|transparencies etc., are displayed at these exhibitions in order to put up a small corner on "Tourism in India". Sometimes, the literature and photographs etc., are sent to the Ministry of Commerce directly in Delhi by the Department. In most cases, however, when exhibitions are held in places which are closer to the tourist offices overseas than to India, the literature is made available by the nearest Govt. of India Tourist Office. Such exhibitions are listed below:—

(1) Leipzig International Fair in Leipzig, East Germany.

(2) International Fair at Bangkok, Thailand.

(3) Helsinki Trade Fair in Finland.

(4) Ideal Home Exhibition held in London.

(5) International Food Fair held in London.

Development of Horticulture

1235. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money in the shape of loans and grants given to Orissa Government for horticulture during 1964-65;

(b) the amount utilised by the State during the same period; and

(c) the amount proposed to be given to that State for the purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The required information is given below:

(a) Loan	Rs. 1,58,300
Grant	Rs. 2,66,800

(b) Rs. 2,26,735 (according to figures reported so far)

(c) Rs. 6,20,700|-.

Supply of Fertiliser to Orissa

1236. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers actually supplied to Orissa during 1964-65;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quota during 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and [illegible]

Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The quantities of nitrogenous fertilisers allotted and actually supplied to the Government of Orissa during 1964-65 are:

(Figures in tonnes)

Name of fertiliser	Allotment	Quantities supplied upto 28-2-1965.
Sulphate of Ammonia	8,565	7,193
Urea . . .	50	44
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate.	28,500	26,335

Further supplies are in progress.

(b) and (c). The State Government have sent the following demand for nitrogenous fertilizers for the year 1965-66:

(Figures in tonnes)

Sulphate of Ammonia	2,000
Urea . . .	400
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	92,800

Allotments for the following quantities have already been made in favour of the State Government for use during the ensuing kharif season:

Sulphate of Ammonia	1,000 tonnes
Urea	200 tonnes
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	30,000 tonnes

Further allotments will be made quarterly, depending on the requirements of the country as a whole and the estimated availability during each quarter. As the total availability 1965-66 is expected to be better than during the current year, the quota of Orissa is also likely to increase in 1965-66.

Sugar Scarcity in Orissa

1237. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirement of sugar in Orissa in 1964-65:

(b) whether it is a fact that sugar is in short supply in that State at present;

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of sugar to that State; and

(d) the prevailing price of sugar in Orissa and how it compares with the sugar prices in other parts of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) About 50,000 tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The prevailing retail prices of sugar in important centres in various States are given below:

Centre	Price (Rs. per kilo)
Delhi	1.39
Jullundur . . .	1.34
Indore	1.31
Kanpur	1.26
Patna	1.28
Calcutta	1.32
Bombay	1.26
Madras	1.27
Bangalore . . .	1.22
Hyderabad . . .	1.27
Gauhati	1.34
Bhubaneshwar . . .	1.31

Tube Wells

1238. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of exploratory tube wells sunk in Orissa till the 31st January, 1965;

(b) whether there is any proposal to sink more such tube wells in the State during 1965-66; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In the course of Ground Water Exploration in Orissa, 33 exploratory bores were drilled, out of which 20 were successful.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Sugar Factory in Bihar

1239. **Shri Ram Sewak:**
Shri P. G. Sen:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to the opening of a cooperative sugar factory in Banmankhi in Bihar, and

(b) whether the plants and equipments have been mobilised for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Industrial Finance Corporation has recently agreed to sanction loan to this cooperative and steps are now being taken by the cooperative to place orders for the plant and machinery.

Cochin-Calicut Road

1240. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Cochin with Calicut through the coastal roads by bridging some rivers so as to reduce the distance from Trivandrum to Calicut; and

(b) if so, whether any estimate of the cost involved has been made?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Bridge at Porakkatteri (Kerala)

1241. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge at Porakkatteri and the Ulliyeri-Puthiyangad road in Kerala has been completed and if so, the cost thereof;

(b) whether the road has been made motorable; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The Ulliyeri-Puthiyangad (actually it should be Pudiyangadi) road is a State road. The Government of Kerala are, therefore, primarily concerned with its development including the construction of a bridge at Porakkatteri. The State Government have intimated that the bridge was completed on the 30th September 1964 at a cost of Rs. 5,92,129|-. As regards the road, the section from Pudiyangadi to Porakkatteri is motorable and a bus-service is stated to be operating on this stretch. Due to financial limitations, the State Government have postponed the improvement of the section from Porakkatteri to Ulliyeri.

Grow More Food Drive

1242. **Shri Daji:**
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a meeting between the senior officials of the Ministry with the heads of foreign organisations assisting the grow more food drive; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed thereat?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) A combined meeting of the National Committee on Extension Training and the representatives of the USAID, Ford Foundation, and Rockefeller Foundation

was held on the 3rd February, 1965. This meeting was attended by some of the senior officials of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as well as the USAID Experts working under different schemes in different parts of the country.

(b) The objective of the meeting was to pool all the available resources of technical personnel, both external and internal, to intensify the extension training activities in the Intensive Agricultural Areas and to find out the ways and means as to how the foreign technical personnel available in the country could effectively participate in the massive extension training programme without, of course, hindering the normal activities in which they are engaged.

Soil Conservation

1243. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up an expert group to prepare action programmes for soil surveys and soil conservation; and

(b) if so, the functions of the group?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). An Ad-hoc Committee of technical experts was constituted to prepare an action programme for comprehensive soil surveys in the country. The terms of reference of the Committee were as under:—

(i) to examine the requirements of soil survey organisation in the States as well as at the Centre;

(ii) the manner in which the organisation both in the States and at the Centre should be developed in a phased way;

(iii) the arrangements necessary for developing reliable and precise soil survey interpretation;

(iv) the arrangements for bringing about the uniformity of procedures and coordination of work between the Centre and the States;

(v) facilities required for training in the country and abroad; and

(vi) equipment and technical assistance required from abroad and other facilities like aerial surveys, photo-interpretation, etc.

Necessary recommendations have since been made by the Committee and are being examined.

Food Production in U.P.

1244. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of agricultural programme under Third Five Year Plan about the food production in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the names of districts in Uttar Pradesh which attained targets of food production together with the estimated and actual increase in agricultural food output?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). The Third Five Year Plan envisages an increase in production of food-grains in Uttar Pradesh from the base level (1960-61) of 13·8 million tonnes to 13·6 million tonnes in 1965-66. The production of food-grains crops in Uttar Pradesh in 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was 14·1, 13·5 and 11·8 million tonnes respectively. The decline in the production in 1962-63 and 1963-64 was mainly due to adverse whether conditions.

(b) Information regarding district-wise targets of foodgrains production in Uttar Pradesh is not available. However, a statement showing district-wise actual foodgrains production during 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 in

Uttar Pradesh is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See No. LT-4008/65).

Development of Khadi and Village Industries in U.P.

1245. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of schemes approved by the Central Government for the development of Khadi and Village industries in Uttar Pradesh during 1964-65; and

(b) the extent of implementation of these schemes and their location in Uttar Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Schemes for the evelopment of Khadi and Village industries are not approved by the Central Government. Financial assistance for such schemes in the form of loans and grants for various purposes such as training, exhibition, production and/or sales, research, propaganda, publicity, purchase of machinery and construction of buildings, etc. is however given to the executing agencies by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. Rebate on retail sales of Khadi (which has been replaced with effect from 6-4-1964 by free weaving subsidy in respect of cotton Khadi) and subsidy on production and sales of Khadi and a few of the village industries is also given to the production and the selling institutions. Supply of some selected improved tools is also subsidised.

(b) The schemes are being implemented by the various institutions, societies, etc. the names and location of which are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4009/65.]

उत्तर प्रदेश में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम

1246. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या श्रम तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के किन किन जिलों में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम चालू है; और

(ख) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कृषकों को क्या मुख्य सुविधायें प्रदान की जाती हैं ?

श्रम तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल. टी.–4010/65]।

उत्तर प्रदेश को कृषि सम्बन्धी सहायता

1247. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या श्रम तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1963-64 में कृषि कार्यों के लिए दीर्घकालीन, मध्यकालीन और अल्पकालीन ऋण के रूप में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जितना धन देने का अनुरोध किया था क्या उतना धन उसको दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) जिस कार्य के लिए धन दिया गया था, क्या राज्य ने उसके लिए इसका पूर्ण उपयोग किया है ?

श्रम तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । 1963–64 में दीर्घकालीन और मध्यकालीन ऋण के रूप में राज्य सरकार ने 883.323 लाख रुपये मांगे थे । पिछले वर्षों में राज्य सरकार ने वास्तव में कितना खर्च

किया और 1963–64 में कितना खर्च हुआ यह सब दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनकी जरूरियात पर विचार किया गया था। इस आधार पर उस वर्ष 802·38 लाख रुपये का ऋण अस्थायी रूप से स्वीकृत किया गया था।

अल्पकालीन ऋणों के रूप में जितने धन के लिए प्रार्थना की गई थी उतना नहीं दिया जा सका क्योंकि उस धन का अधिकांश भाग वर्ष के अन्त में मांगा गया था जबकि केन्द्रीय बजट में ऐसे ऋणों के लिए रखी गई राशि समाप्त हो चुकी थी।

(ग) जानकारी राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है और मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

अमरीका से सहायता

1248. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय:** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीकी कृषि विभाग भारत को अनुदान देने का विचार कर रहा है जिससे भारत में सूती कपड़े, पौधों और गोदामों में जमा कृषि पदार्थों को नुक्सान पहुंचाने वाले कीड़ों के बारे में अनुसन्धान किया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुसन्धान कब और कहां शुरू किया जायेगा; और

(ग) कितने धन का अनुदान मिलने की आशा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) अमरीकी कृषि विभाग ने पहले ही इस प्रयोजनके लिए 2 अनुदान देना स्वीकार कर लिया है। किसी अन्य प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं हो रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). योजनाओं के विषय विवरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

योजना का नाम	अवधि	जो संस्थान अनुसंधान शुरू कर रहा है	दी गई रकम
1. गेहूं के विश्वसंग्रह में भण्डारण हुए अनाज के दो प्रकार के मुख्य हानिकारक कीटों का रोकथाम।	3 वर्ष (31–12–64 से 30–12–67 तक)	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नई, दिल्ली।	72,096 रुपए
2. फैट कायाग्नि (fat metabolism) को प्रमुखता देते हुए खपरे, ट्रगोडर्मा ग्रेनाराम (targoderma granaram) नामक कीड़ों का जीव-क्रिया विज्ञान के विषय में अनुसन्धान।	5 वर्ष (22–12–64 से 24–12–69 तक)	एम० एस० विश्वविद्यालय बड़ौदा।	1,61,400 रुपए

दोनों योजनाओं पर पहले से ही कार्य चालू है।

Agra-Bombay Road

1249. Shri Parashar: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state the progress made in the broadening of the Agra-Bombay road between Gwalior and Indore?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The length of Gwalior-Indore section of Agra-Bombay road, National Highway No. 3 is 303 miles 4 furlongs. Of this, stretches aggregating 30 miles 6 furlongs have been widened. Subject to availability of funds, further widening is proposed to be taken up in the fourth plan period.

E.S.I. Scheme in Delhi

1250. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a press report in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 12th February, 1965 to the effect that "the Employees State Insurance Scheme in Delhi has run into heavy weather" as the medicines prescribed by the specialists in hospitals are usually not in the approved lists as a result patients have to wait long before they get them; and

(b) if so, whether any remedy is being devised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes. The delay in getting the medicines prescribed by the specialists is due to the fact that the specialists prescribe medicines by their proprietary names and not by the pharmaceutical names as per the specialist's list supplied to them. Sometimes, they prescribe medicines outside the specialist's list also. Substitutes of equal therapeutical value are generally not accepted by insured persons who insist on getting the medicines prescribed by the specialists.

(b) Specialists have been advised to restrict their prescriptions to the Specialist's list. The Medical Benefit Council has appointed a Sub-Committee to revise the ESIC Pharmacopoeia which also includes the specialist's list.

Distribution of Fertilizers

1251. { Shri Koya: Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to examine the question of price and distribution of fertilizers to the farmers; and

(b) if so, when this Committee is likely to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report by the 31st May, 1965.

Pusa Institute, Delhi

1252. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether with the removal of stone steps from the southern extremity of the Pusa Institute, Delhi and extension of the pucca road up to the adjoining D.D.A. colony, it would be possible to cut short 3/4th of the distance between the Food Department's godown located at the C.T.O. and its godowns situated on the Ring Road; and

(b) whether it would result in effecting economy to the tune of thousands of rupees every month in the cartage charges incurred on the movement of foodgrains between the two ends?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. The distance between the two godowns will be considerably reduced.

(b) Does not arise as normally there is no movement of foodgrains between the C.T.O. godowns and the godowns on the Ring Road at Naraina.

Palam Airport Terminal Building

1253. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress making additions and alterations to the existing terminal building at Palam airport (Delhi) and when this work is likely to be completed;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent criticism in the Press about the conditions prevailing at Palam airport at present; and

(c) if so, the steps government propose to take to improve matters?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) About 90 per cent of the work has been completed. The entire work is expected to be completed in about two months.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal for the development of a new terminal at Palam is under examination. In the meantime the additional construction in hand when completed will add substantially to passenger and airlines convenience. Some other improvements of an interim nature which are under active consideration will also improve the facilities and amenities available at the airport.

Soil Conservation

1254. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central aid was given to Orissa during 1964-65 for soil conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount spent so far and the nature of schemes on which it was spent; and

(d) the total amount granted or proposed to be granted for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Central financial assistance is being given to Orissa during 1964-65 for soil conservation schemes included in the State Plan as well as for Centrally sponsored schemes. The schemes are for contour bunding in agricultural lands, afforestation, check damming, gully plugging etc. For State Plan schemes, according to the existing procedure, block central assistance is given for various heads of development on the basis of the total expenditure incurred on those heads. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate separately the amount spent by the State Government on soil conservation schemes included in the State Plan or the central aid being given for those schemes.

The State Government has reported that the estimated expenditure during 1964-65 on the centrally sponsored schemes for soil conservation works in the catchments of River Valley Projects in the State is Rs. 32·68 lakhs. Central assistance to this extent in the form of loans and grants is proposed to be sanctioned.

(d) The total amount to be given to the Orissa Government during 1965-66 for this purpose has not been finalised. The Working Group, after a discussion with the representatives of Orissa Government has recommended an outlay of Rs. 44·00 lakhs for State Plan schemes including schemes for advance work for the Fourth Plan and Rs. 45·00 lakhs for centrally sponsored schemes.

Development of Fisheries

1255. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government have submitted any scheme regarding fishing in deep waters;

(b) whether the Central Government have accepted the scheme and if so, when it will be implemented;

(c) whether any other such schemes are under the consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d). A scheme for the introduction of the mechanized boats for fishing in coastal waters in the North Orissa Coast has been sanctioned under the Special Development Programme in November, 1964. The outlay approved is Rs. 4·88 lakhs.

Cultivation of Tobacco

1256. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had given any aid to the Government of Orissa for the cultivation of tobacco during 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned or allotted in each year;

(c) the total amount spent; and

(d) the amount sanctioned or proposed to be sanctioned for the same purpose during 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). No grant specifically ear-marked for the cultivation of tobacco was given to the Government of Orissa during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65. There is also no proposal to give such a grant during 1965-66. Under the existing procedure, Central financial assistance to the States is being sanctioned under broad heads of 'Development' only and not 'Schemewise'. Separate figures of amounts utilized by the State Government out of this assistance for cultivation of tobacco are not available.

Bridge on Silchar-Shillong Road

1257. Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge over the river Lubha in Silchar-Shillong Road (National Highway) has been constructed;

(b) if not, how long it will take for the construction of this road and make it an all weather road;

(c) whether the other three major rivers in this road have been bridged; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The Silchar-Shillong road is not a National Highway. It is a State road, the development of which is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. In view of its importance, the Government of India have undertaken to meet the cost of construction of the road from Jowai to Badarpur. The road has been completed except for the improvement of geometrics in some sections. There are four major bridges to be constructed on this road, namely, those across the rivers Lubha, Apha, Gumra and Baleswar. The Gumra bridge has already been completed. The Apha bridge is nearing completion. The contract for the construction of the Lubha bridge has recently been awarded to M|s Gammon India Ltd. who are starting the work and are likely to complete it in about three years. The work on the Baleswar bridge is in progress and 19 per cent of the work has been completed. The delay in the construc-

tion of the bridges is due to the dearth of suitable contractors who could undertaken the execution of these bridges located as they are in a remote and difficult area.

Agricultural Research

1258. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of total grants given to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for Agricultural research in the country during 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) whether any part of this grant was also contributed by the State Governments or private industrial organisations; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) An amount of Rs. 39·96 lakhs was received as grant by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1963-64. Complete information for 1963-64 is not yet available.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Agricultural Magazines

1259. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of agricultural magazines and weekly newspapers published in the country at present;

(b) their language, circulation and periodicity of publication;

(c) their number in August, 1947; and

(d) the special incentives Government are providing for encouraging the publication of such papers in the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Total number of agricultural magazines printed in the country is 135. A statement indicating their names, language, circulation and periodicity of publication is laid on the table of the House (Statement I) [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4011/65].

(c) No information is available.

(d) Statement is laid on the table of the House (Statement II) [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4011/65].

Distribution of Manure

1260. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that private fertilizer factories which get import licence for chemicals are distributing the fertilizer produced by them at higher prices;

(b) if so, whether Government have impressed upon the industry to distribute fertilizers through co-operative agency; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the private producers thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Chemical fertilisers produced in the country are of two kinds, namely, nitrogenous and phosphatic.

Nitrogenous fertilisers are procured and distributed by the Government of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture to the States and other interests such as plantations etc., except for a small quantity of sulphate of ammonia produced at Mysore and ammonium chloride at Varanasi which are distributed by the manufacturers themselves. Internal distribution within a State is arranged by the State Governments concerned through cooperative and/or other agencies. At

present, in most of the States distribution has been entrusted to co-operatives.

Phosphatic fertilisers are distributed by the producers themselves. It has been impressed upon the producers that they should increasingly employ co-operatives in the distribution of superphosphate so that the cultivators are able to secure their requirements of all fertilisers from one and the same depot. All producers have accepted the suggestion and they are distributing phosphatic fertilisers through co-operative agencies, wherever possible.

Regional Research Centres

1261. { **Shri Ravindra Varma:** / **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Regional Forest Research Centres are being set up; and

(b) if so, the nature of the research these Centres will undertake?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is a proposal to set up two Regional Forest Research Centres, one in the North-Eastern Region, at Gauhati and the other in the Central Region, at Jabalpur or nearabout.

(b) The Gauhati Centre will conduct research on problems of a regional nature under the following sections:—

Silviculture, Soil Science, Timber Utilisation, Chemistry and Mycology of Forest Products.

The Jabalpur Centre will similarly conduct research on problems of regional nature under the following sections:—

Silviculture, Soil Science, Timber Utilisation and Forest Protection.

Rate of Interest on Loan

1262. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise variations in the rate of interest on short and medium term loans advanced by the cooperatives and State Governments; and

(b) the steps to introduce uniformity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In so far as short and medium term loans advanced by Cooperatives are concerned, the rate of interest charged by primary agricultural credit societies to cultivators varies from State to State. A schedule of interest rates on such advances during (1962-63) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4012/65]. It will be seen that the usual rates vary between 7 *per cent and* 9 *per cent.* As regards short and medium term loans advanced as takavi by the State Governments, the rates of interest charged thereon vary from 4 *per cent to* 6 *per cent.* The Statewise information regarding the rates charged on such loans it not available.

(b) In so far as the rate of interest on cooperative loans is concerned, the question has been studied by various committees in 1960 and 1962. In this context an extract of the broad conclusions communicated to State Governments on the recommendations of the Patel Committee on Takavi Loans and Cooperative Credit (1962) is reproduced below:—

"It is not possible to prescribe a uniform rate of interest to be charged by Cooperatives, all over the country. The interest rate will have to be realistic depending on the money market and the extent of direct and indirect subsidy which the State Governments will provide. A pooled rate of interest should be charged in

respect of Cooperative loans as well as of takavi loans routed through Cooperatives. The rate of interest on loans issued for identical purposes and periods should be the same irrespective of the source of the funds. It has to be ensured that the rates of interest are not unduly high and generally below 8 per cent. The rates should be periodically reviewed so as to bring them down to a reasonable level".

(Note: Since this recommendation was made, the bank rate has been increased twice, from 4-1/2 per cent to 6 per cent).

As regards the recovery of interest on loans advanced by the State Governments under Food Production Schemes, the State Governments were advised in 1952 to charge in the case of private bodies and individuals a higher rate not exceeding 1-1/2 per cent over the rate charged by the Central Government to cover the administrative expenses and risks involved in such transactions.

Soil Survey in Rajasthan

1263. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a soil survey has been conducted in the areas to be irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal Project;

(b) if so, the result of such survey; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to encourage the growing of a particular pattern of crops according to the survey report?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Government of Rajasthan is conducting soil survey in the areas to be irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal Project. The survey is under progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Delhi-Bombay Flights

1264. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation proposes to increase the number of Delhi-Bombay flights and introduce jet service on some other routes; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) With effect from 1st April, 1965, the Indian Airlines propose to operate the following jet services:

Caravelle Services :

Delhi-Bombay	—3	daily services.
Delhi-Calcutta .	—2	daily services.
Bombay-Madras (via Bangalore).	—1	daily service.
Delhi-Madras .	—1	daily service.

Boeing Services :

Bombay-Calcutta .	—1	daily service.

Water Supply in Adivasi Villages of M.P.

1265. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Uikey:
Dr. C. B. Singh:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of **Social Security** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request for providing full financial assistance outside the Plan for providing water supply to 3000 problem Adivasi Villages has been made by the Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken on this request?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is difficult to indicate now precisely when a final decision is likely to be taken, as the matter requires detailed examination.

Sugar

1266. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of sugar stocks available per lakh of population in each State;

(b) whether sugar supply position in Assam has given rise to acute scarcity conditions; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to augment the supplies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Stocks are held by factories in producing States. These are distributed on arrival in consuming areas. It is not possible to estimate Statewise availability of stocks of sugar per lakh of population.

(b)and (c). Some shortage of sugar was recently reported in Assam as a result of difficulty in movement due to operational restrictions imposed by the Railways. Approximately 5,000 tonnes of sugar have been despatched largely by special trains during the last two weeks. 1250 tonnes of sugar have also been released from the local factory.

Prices of Agricultural Commodities

1267. **Shri P. R. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers' organisations are being consulted by the Agricultural Prices Commission to justly fix the minimum and remunerable prices of different agricultural commodities; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission has been authorised to devise its own procedures. The Commission has just begun its work, and it is hoped that it would evolve procedures which would enable it to consult, among others, representatives of farmers in making its recommendations.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Insecticides

1268. { **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** / **Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total acreage of land under plough in different States covered by spraying insecticides for plant protection for different crops during the last year; and

(b) the quantity of insecticides imported during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Approximately 10 per cent of cultivated area was covered with plant protection measures, during the last year. It will take some time to collect the statistics.

(b) About 8,200 tons of insecticides were imported during the same period.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

Reported concentration of East Pakistan Rifles on West Bengal border

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I call the attention of the

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

> The reported concentration of two new battalions of East Pakistan Rifles on the borders of Beru Bari in West Bengal and the reported occupation of 600 acres of Indian territory by Pakistan in that area.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The West Bengal Government have received a report from their District officials in Jalpaiguri that on the morning of 3rd March, 1965, about 15 members of the East Pakistan Rifles trespassed into the land of one Kartik Paharia at Village Kajal Dighi, Paranigram, P.S. Kotwali, District Jalpaiguri, and threatened the Indian national while he was working on his plot of land. On 4th March, 1965, the East Pakistan Rifles personnel again trespassed into the land of Kartik Paharia but when they sighted the Indian Border Police, they crossed the border and retreated to East Pakistan.

2. On the afternoon of 8th March, once again, an East Pakistan Rifles patrol party intruded about 100 yards into Indian territory, but, as on the 4th March, the Pakistani personnel withdrew when they saw an Indian patrol party in the area.

3. The area into which these intrusions took place is adjacent to Berubari Union No. 12 which was the subject of an agreement between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan in 1958. The area is not demarcated and until recently it was covered with a thick jungle. A dispute has arisen over the reclamation and cultivation of land in this area by Kartik Paharia and his people. Some Pakistan nationals from across the border laid claim to this land and tried to interfere with the normal activities of Kartik Paharia and his friends. The area and the land over which this dispute arose has been in the possession of Indian nationals.

4. In view of the attempted encroachment by Pakistani nationals in this area, the West Bengal Border police have been reinforced there. It is learnt that the East Pakistan Rifles have also grouped themselves on East Pakistan territory, facing the land of Kartik Paharia. The Border Police of the two sides are facing each other across a distance of few hundred yards.

5. The West Bengal Government have confirmed that no part of Indian territory in this area is under the occupation of the East Pakistan Rifles or of other Pakistan nationals. On 13th March 1965, the Government of West Bengal lodged a protest with the Government of East Pakistan for illegal intrusion into Indian territory by personnel of the East Pakistan Rifles and interference by them in the normal agricultural activities of Kartik Paharia. They have also protested against the concentration of East Pakistan Rifles on the border facing the land of Kartik Paharia and the digging of some trenches by the East Pakistan Rifles in this area. The Divisional Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police have visited the site. Adequate precautions have been taken to deal with any further intrusions and for the security of Kartik Paharia.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that Berubari Union No. 12 was the object of an agreement between the late Prime Minister and the Pakistan authorities for handing over this part of the territory to them and that this was stopped because the High Court had given an award against it and the Government has not been able to proceed with it, may I know whether the Government is aware that Pakistan has categorically stated that they are not bound by the judgments of the Supreme Court and other court authorities in India, and

therefore their intention is to get hold of this Berubari territory? In the circumstances, may I know whether it is not the duty of the Central Government to enforce by millitary our possession of this area on which there have been four or five intrusions from March 3 till March 13, and where the police on either side are facing each other across trenches 500 years apart.

Shri Swaran Singh: There are two points mentioned by the hon. Member. About the second part, I nave explained the position that there was an attempt at intrusion, but that was repulsed. Adequate steps have been taken to prevent any further intrusion.

About the first part, on the question of the agreement over Berubari eclave and the suabsequent litigation, that is a matter which has been agitated more than once and has been explained by Government on many occasions. There is an agreement between the two Governments, between the Prime Ministers, and there is this legal complication, but our effort should be to preserve the *status quo* till an appointed date as mentioned in the agreement has been agreed upon.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was not that.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Government maintain possession of the territory, which is Indian, and use all force so that the *status quo* is retained?

Shri Swaran Singh: Yes, Sir. That is the *status quo*.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I just put a specific question to him? The specific question is this. After the award of the courts in India preventing the handing over of Berubari to Pakistan, may I know whether Government proposes to stop handing over this area and to protect it as a part of Indian territory which cannot be handed over to Pakistan?

Shri Swaran Singh: On the legal question I would like to look up the facts again. I am not quite familiar as to what was the actual decision which has been referred to by the hon. Member. The agreement is there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is the Minister of External Affairs, and he should know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Minister is expected to know.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the territory that was to be handed over to Pakistan in pursuance of that agreement shall remain with us till that decision is given or something enforced, or whether that territory is intended to be handed over to them in spite of the decision of the High Court.

Shri Swaran Singh: You may recall that as a result of the agreement there were certain territories or certain areas which were to come over to India and there were certain other enclaves and certain other parts which were to go over to Pakistan. Government's intention was to honour this agreement and that intention still continues. About the legal thing that had been mentioned by the hon. lady Member, if there is a decision certainly that decision is binding upon the Government.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has come in all the papers. The Minister of External Affairs should know it.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. C. Barman.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister's answer borders on contempt of the High Court, of the Supreme Court. With all his advisers and big secretariat, he says that he has not been able to study the decision of the Supreme Court. What is this Government coming to?

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Shri P. C. Barman . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri P. C. Barman (Cooch-Behar): May I know the names of places where the armed police fordes sent by the West Bengal Government to the affected area had been posted?

Shri Swaran Singh: No, Sir; I will not like to give that information.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Does he know the name of those places?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has come in all the papers. Why should he keep it secret?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Rameshwar Tantia.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): The supplementary which I wanted to put had been answered . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hem Barua: Does the Minister know where Berubari is?

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कुराना): क्या सरकार ने कभी इस बात पर खयाल किया है कि जो दो बैटेलियन्ज़ कायम हुईं, ये ऊपर से उड़ कर तो नहीं आ गई थीं, बल्कि उन की तैयारी में चार छः महीने लगे हैं ? क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट मिली है कि कब से यह तैयारी हो रही थी और किस दिन ये एक्सिस्टेंस में आई ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं ने दो बैटेलियन्ज़ का ज़िक्र नहीं किया । मैं ने हाउस को जो वाकफ़ियत दी है, अगर माननीय सदस्य उस को पढ़ेंगे, तो उस में दो बैटेलियन्ज़ की चर्चा नहीं है—सवाल में जरूर था, लेकिन जवाब में नहीं है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): May I know whether we may come to the conclusion that the Government has failed to satisfy the Pakistan Government about the desirability of retaining this area in view of the judgment of the High Court, that has recently led to the confrontation of Pakistani rifles and if that is so, what other steps are proposed to be taken to work out a settlement at the ambassadorial level?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We cannot give it over; why should we give it over now.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have made the position clear. So long as the legal difficulty is not got over, the Government of India cannot transfer and will not transfer that area.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You should have said that long ago.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is seen from the statement of the hon. Minister that the Pakistani Armed forces are concentrated within 200 yards of our territory. Previously also when the survey work was going on they snatched away certain documents from our personnel. In view of the provocative actions of Pakistan, may I know from the Minister of External Affairs or the Prime Minister whether they will revise their decision and will not hand over the territory, wrongly promised before?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has not answered that. He said that in view of the legal difficulty. My question is about the provocative actions of Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: Whether they should revise their agreement—is a matter of policy which cannot be answered in a question which is meant only to get clarification.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether they will revise their decision.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Now that he has given the suggestion, they might consider it, but it cannot be answered in the course of a supplementary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have given 600 acres of land to Pakistan. We do not know what has happened.

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing new now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, so much time and energy have been spent in respect of the Calling Attention Notice, and if this is the kind of reply. . .

Mr. Speaker: Can I ask them to revise the decision?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Are you satisfied with this reply, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kachhavaiya.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बेरूबाड़ी, कच्छ, काश्मीर और बंगाल में पाकिस्तानियों ने कितनी जमीन पर कब्जा किया हुआ है । चूंकि इस सीमा विवाद का कोई विशेष सम्बन्ध विदेश मंत्री से नहीं है अत: मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस विषय को सुरक्षा मंत्री को देने का उनका कोई विचार है । जब यह मामला पत्र व्यवहार से नहीं सुलझता, और हम बहुत दिनों से पत्र व्यवहार करते चले आ रहे हैं, आये दिन शत्रु हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा करता है तब क्या इस के लिए कोई सैनिक कार्रवाई करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : इस का मैं क्या जवाब दूं । गवनमेंट सारी एक है । इसमें किसी को खास तौर से जिम्मेदार करने की कोई बात नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य सवाल मुझ से पूछते हैं और जवाब मैं दे रहा हूं । मैं कहूंगा कि भले ही हमें कोई चीजें अच्छी न लगें, लेकिन इस कदर घबरा कर फौरन सैनिक कार्रवाई की बात करना ठीक नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं ने प्रधान मंत्री से पूछा था कि क्या वह यह मामला सुरक्षा मंत्री के अधीन देने वाले हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि नहीं देने वाले हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन्होंने कहा कि हम कई दिनों से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं पत्र व्यवहार से . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं बड़ी नम्रता से . . . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी बड़ी नम्रता से निवेदन करता हूं कि जब जवाब आ गया है तो जिद पर ही न अड़े चले जायें । मैं भी आप से उतनी ही नम्रता से निवेदन करता हूं कि जवाब आ गया । उन का इरादा इस को सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के हवाले करने का नहीं है । उन्होंने यह कह दिया है । अब और क्या चाहते हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पिछले सत्तरह सालों से मामला उलझा हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप चाहते हैं कि इन सवालों के जरिये आप गवर्नमेंट को मजबूर करें कि वह अपनी पालिसी बदल दें । मैं उन से जवाब ले सकता हूं न कि पालिसी बदलने के लिए मजबूर कर सकता हूं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री इसका उत्तर दें । मैं उन से इस सम्बन्ध में पूछना चाहता हूं । इस का सुरक्षा मंत्रालय से अधिक सम्बन्ध है ।

Shri Daji (Indore): As the hon. Minister has pleaded ignorance of the High Court ruling—leaving it aside, since he is eating his own words—has the Government of India communicated the so-called legal difficuty—that is the word which he has used—faced by India about Berubari to Pakistan and has the Government of Pakistan set any reply thereto?

Shri Swaran Singh: The Government of Pakistan is aware of this legal difficulty. The Government of Pakistan continues to take the view that this difficulty is a matter for the Government of India to solve and they continue to insist that these are obligations under the agreement which should be implemented.

Shri Daji: My question has not been replied. I asked a specific question: did the Government of India convey it to the Pakistan Government and did the Pakistan Government convey anything back. The reply is that the Pakistan Government is aware of it. I do not know how they are aware. The newspaper reports are otherwise. My question is specific: did the Government of India write to the Government of Pakistan about the situation following this legal difficulty and was there any reply from the Government of Pakistan to the Government of India. I do not want to listen to what the Government of Pakistan is aware of. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We have to listen to each other. Why should he not listen, when the Government says that Pakistan is pressing this claim and says that in spite of the decision of the judiciary it is the concern of the Indian Government? They want that agreement to be enforced. Where is the necessity to ask whether they have written to them or sent any communication?

Shri Daji: Did the Government of India communicate it to them? That is very important, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the communication? I am rather surprised.

Shri Swaran Singh: We have informed the Pakistan Government by a written note about this legal difficulty.

Shri Daji: He could have said it earlier.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (दिल्ली—करोलबाग): माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने विवरण पत्र में बतलाया है कि एक विरोध पत्र भेजा गया। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उस विरोध पत्र का कोई उत्तर आ गया है। यदि आ गया है तो वह क्या है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: पता नहीं कौन से विरोध पत्र का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य कर रहे हैं। मैं ने इस में कई चीजों का जिक्र किया है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is this answer, Sir?

Shri Daji: He has referred to the *Virod patra.*

श्री नवल प्रभाकर: मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा था कि पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने एक कड़ा विरोध पत्र भेजा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस विरोध पत्र का कोई उत्तर आ गया है या नहीं। अगर आ गया है तो वह क्या है।

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, I have already said that the West Bengal Government have protested against the concentration of East Pakistan Rifles to the Government of East Pakistan. As a result of that the Divisional Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police have visited the site. I have no information if any reply has been received by the West Bengal Government. To my knowledge no reply has yet been received.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): The hon. Minister yesterday saw the High Commissioner of Pakistan over these things. What was the view that he presented to the Pakistan High Commissioner on this question? Did he demand a remedy and what answer did he get from him?

Shri Swaran Singh: I did not see the High Commissioner of Pakistan on this issue yesterday.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा): मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि 10 फरवरी से अब तक कितनी दफे इस का उल्लंघन किया गया, कितनी दफे उन्होंने छापे मारे और उन में कितने आदमी मरे हैं। कितना नुक्सान हुआ बेरू-बाड़ी में। वह सब कुछ कहते हैं लेकिन इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं बतलाते।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह: इस की मैं ने चर्चा इस बयान में की है। कोई नुक्सान नहीं हुआ और न कोई आदमी मरा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य बगैर जवाब सुने ही इस कदर नाराज हो जाते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि न कोई आदमी मरा और न कोई नुक्सान हुआ। अब आ गया आप का जवाब या नहीं?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: नहीं आया। चार आदमी मरे हैं और 10 फरवरी के बाद 6 छापे मारे गये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर मंत्री महोदय कह दें कि 4 आदमी मरे तो जवाब है और अगर कह दें कोई मरा नहीं तो वह जवाब नहीं है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा: वह गलत है?

12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION TOGETHER WITH THE AUDIT REPORT

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Certified Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1962-63, together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956.

(ii) Statement explaining the reasons for delay in laying the paper at (i) above.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-3998/65].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND THE ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF THE CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, on behalf of Shri D. R. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(a) The Orissa Rice Procurement (Levy) Third Amendment Order, 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 387 dated the 4th March, 1965.

(b) The Indian Jowar (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Order 1965, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 389, dated the 6th March, 1965.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. Lt-3999/65].

(ii) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1963-64 along with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962

[*Placed in Library, see* No. Lt-4000/65].

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1964-65, AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1965-66 OF THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Revised Estimates for the year 1964-65 and Budget Estimates for the year 1965-66 of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, under setion 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. Lt-4001/65].

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S NOTE DATED 13TH MARCH, 1965 GIVEN TO THE HIGH COMMISSION FOR PAKISTAN IN INDIA.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government of India's Note dated the 13th March, 1965 given to the High Commission for Pakistan in India.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. Lt-4002/65].

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of notification No. S. O. 426 dated the 6th February, 1965, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. Lt-4003/65].

12.29 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

The Minister of Communications and Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th March, 1965."

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): You will note, Sir, that in this report 4 hours have been allotted to the General Discussion on the Kerala Budget and Supplementary Demands. The Supplementary List of Business for Friday shows that the discussion on the Kerala Budget is being put on that day's Order Paper. You will recall, Sir, that only three or four days ago the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs gave an assurance here that the General Debate on the General Budget would commence immediately after the discussion on the Motion of No-confidence ended, which would be today. That shows that the assurance has not been carried out. May I make a request—I do not want to interfere with Government business; if they want to put it down in Friday's Order Paper I have no quarrel about it.....

Mr. Speaker: It would come up the next day.

Shri M. R. Masani: I only want to suggest that the General Discussion on the General Budget be taken up the first thing after Question Hour on Monday, the 22nd, as it should be, and whatever part of discussion on the Kerala Budget that may remain may stand over and may be taken up after the General Discussion on the General Budget is over.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): Sir, last day when the Business Advisory Committee met the consensus of opinion was that we should not start an important debate on a Friday because only about 2 hours are available for Government Business. Therefore it was decided, to which all of us agreed, that we shall start the General Discussion on the General Budget on the 22nd immediately after the Question Hour.

Shri M. R. Masani: That is right. The other discussion may be carried over.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, may I make a submission, and in doing so request you to give a formal shape to what was, somewhat, informally agreed to when the Business Advisory Committee met, that under Rule 208(2) on the last day of the allotted days for . . . .

Mr. Speaker: When I have given him a promise, why should he raise it here in this manner? What is the need for raising it?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Committee agreed to it informally. I thought it could be formally agreed to here.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that it will be done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I want to submit only one thing. I think it will be very convenient for all the members of the House if the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also gives us the time table or schedule of the various Ministries, because it is a very long session and we would like to arrange our programme according to the schedule of discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I hope he will give that. Now, the question is . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: What is the answer to my question? I have asked for an assurance that the General Budget discussion will be taken up at 12 O'clock on Monday.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The point raised by Shri Masani is absolutely correct and we also feel embarrassed. Shri Masani is perfectly right that we gave an assurance that on Monday we will certainly start the general discussion on the budget. Why should we push it further? But, after we have come out of that meeting we found that there was a new development. Because, we were under the impression that some kind of Government would be formed in Kerala in which case there need be no discussion on the Kerala budget here; otherwise, it is our responsibility. No Government has been formed in Kerala so far and it is something absolutely unforeseen. If we do not get through both Houses the Kerala budget soon an embarrassing situation would be created. I understand the Finance Minister has also written to you in the matter. So, I hope you will request the House to take it up first. After it is disposed of, the general discussion on the budget will start.

Mr. Speaker: The Rajya Sabha is sitting up to the 31st. So, is there no convenient date when the Kerala budget could be discussed?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think this discussion will go right up to the 28th and after that there will be practically no time left.

Shri M. R. Masani: This will go up to the 25th.

Mr. Speaker: If it could be done, he might consider it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then I would suggest that the working reports of the various Ministries should reach us at least five days before the discussion on that particular Ministry starts.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बगहा) : आपने कहा था कि सैटरडे को सिटिंग नहीं होगा, और अभी हमको बतलाया गया कि अब रोज हाउस 6 बजे तक बैठेगा और सैटरडे को भी बैठेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 6 बजे तक बैठने का फैसला तो कमेटी ने किया है । जब डिमांड्स होती है तो हम हमेशा 6 बजे तक बैठते हैं । लेकिन सैटरडे के दिन बैठने के मैं हक में नहीं हूं । मगर एक सैटरडे को—एक मई को—बैठने का फैसला कमेटी ने किया है । मैं माइनारिटी

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

में था इस वास्ते मेरी शिकस्त हुई और बाकी मेम्बरों ने इसे पास कर दिया ।

The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th March, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

12.25 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture) Resolution No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November, 1948, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee for the next term."

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): This is a Committee which has been in existence for a number of years but it has not been given any effective work. It is convened only once, at the most twice a year. It is not serving even as an ornamental committee, whereas in other countries like America and Canada, and even in England, this Committee has been given plenty of opportunity to express itself after studying the various agricultural problems, both for the benefit of the local government as well as for the FAO. In this country this Committee has been very much neglected. It is proper that whenever such a motion is brought forward in this House, dealing with national as well as international matters, a report of the activities of that Committee during the previous term of office, say for one year or two years, should be circulated to the members so that they would be able to see whether it is really functioning and serveing any useful purpose or not.

Mr. Speaker: The question is.....

Shri Ranga: Could we not expect a reply to my observations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri C. Subramaniam): We will certainly take this into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: They will consider it. When a responsible member raises a point, they will certainly consider it.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): So the rest are irresponsible?

Mr. Speaker: I never meant that Shri Priye Gupta is as responsible as anybody else.

Now the question is:

"That in pursuance of the Ministry of Agriculture, (now Food and Agriculture) Resolution No. F. 16-72/47, policy, dated the 8th November, 1948, as amended from time to time, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee for the next term."

The motion was adopted.

12.37 hrs.

POINT UNDER RULE 377

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to place certain points before this august House under rule 377. The requisite previous permission of the hon. Speaker has already been communicated to me for it. Yesterday I tried to raise the same point under rule 376, but I did not

succeed. If I had raised this point under rule 376, then I would have formulated my propositions in a manner which would have required a definite ruling from you. Today I will formulate them in a manner which will simply place the matter before the House and nothing more is to be done about it.

To begin with, I will state the facts out of which the propositions I want to place before this House arise. These facts relate to a question which is listed as No. 447 on yesterday's Starred Questions List. This question was sent by me, along with half a dozen other hon. Members of this House, whose names appear on the list, with the exception of Shri Dwivedy; but I think that must have been a clerical error and his name was omitted, not intentionally but by a mistake or oversight.

The next thing with regard to this question as it appears on the list is, that the question as originally submitted contained four substantial clauses, four substantial parts. The first part was, as it appears on the list, namely:

> "whether it is a fact that in this year's Republic Day Parade, the Sikh soldiers were excluded from the pageant of the period-soldiers of historical India;"

The second part, part (b), asked whether it is also a fact that a hand-out was distributed by the Defence Ministry, saying that the Sikhs had been excluded because they appeared in the pages of history only after the 18th century. That part has been excluded and I was given no notice of it and the first news I received of it was when this list came to my notice. The third part of this question was,—if the pretence, the excuse which is given in this hand-out, if it is correct, then the third part of the question was—whether or not it is a fact that certain developments with regard to the role of the Sikh soldiery and the Sikh military power are within the knowledge of the Government, such as relate to the period of 17th and 18th centuries. Certain definite historical happenings were listed there. One of them was whether the Government are aware that in the year 1609 the first Sikh militia was recruited and also whether the Government are aware that in the year 1623 this Sikh militia inflicted crushing defeat on imperial Mughals, led by its veteran generals; thirdly, whether Government are aware that in the year 1710 the Sikhs established a sovereign republic in the heart of northern India; fourthly, whether the Government are aware that in the year 1748, after capturing Jullundur Doab, the Grand Sikh Army declared itself a State; and, lastly, whether the Government are aware that in 1799 the Sikhs had captured Lahore and made it a permanent capital of the Sikh Commonwealth. This was the third part of the question.

This was omitted and, as it seems to me, it might have been omitted under the pretence of rule 41, clause (xiv), which says that no information will be asked about past historical incidents. But this, as it seems to me, was not properly done; it was improperly done because it is clear that no such information was sought but it was sought to confront the Government with hard facts that fly in the face of the earlier clause which had been omitted.

The last part of the question was: If these facts are correct, whether the Sikhs were excluded not for the reasons given in the hand-out but they were excluded for some political reasons. This has been omitted and a new part has been added which says:-

> "if so, the reasons therefor?"

The points which I wish to bring to the notice of this august House are: firstly, the manner in which this question has been truncated is a manner which might raise suspicions in the minds of some that it has been done with a slant, with a purpose, and also the fact that I was not taken into confidence—I was not informed that the question was going to be rephas-

[Shri Kapur Singh]

ed in this manner—to some extent fortified this implication.

The second point which I wish to bring to the notice of this House in connection with this question is that it has been placed at number 447 while the first question is 425. Everyday almost 25 questions are listed and, as the hon. House is aware, we cannot finish more than half a dozen questions everyday. In view of this known fact, it is open, it is within the power of the Secretariat of you, Sir, to place questions on the list in such a way that although a question has been admitted as a starred question, which gives opportunities for asking supplementaries, although the question might be so listed, by a manipulation of its placement in the list, which is within the power of the Secretariat of you, Sir, it can be turned into an unstarred question quietly and without giving any reasons.

These two matters are such that require very earnest consideration by you. I say nothing more on this matter except that this state of affairs requires a second look from you to obviate the types of doubts and restlessness which it arouses in our minds.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I might be allowed; then, probably, there might be no need for any other hon. Member to comment on it. Perhaps, there would be surprise all round as to why I have allowed it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Surprise and also something else.

Mr. Speaker: It might really be something else; that can be inferred from that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): He would not say that.

Mr. Speaker: I have to explain that ..... (*Interruption*). If I am allowed to give my explanation, probably hon. Members might be satisfied.

Everyday it is clear that I am not allowing any Member to raise anything here about any question, call-attention notice or any other notice which I have disallowed in my Chamber. I always advise the hon. Member to see me in my Chamber if he wants a revision of my order. That was exactly what I did when Shri Kapur Singh wrote to me about it. But he challenged my authority. He said that I had no authority to do that and he wanted to place it before the House.

I do not know and I would not impute any motives really, but I was in a very difficult position. It is embarrassing even now. Hon. Members would realise that if I had allowed it, I was in a difficult position; and if I had disallowed it, then too I was in another difficult position—in both cases; they would realise. I do not know what purpose Sardar Kapur Singh has in insisting upon it that this was beyond my powers to cut the question and modify it in some other form.

The first thing he says is that he had four parts to this question and that his question has been truncated. Then he refers to rule 41. I will read out to hon. Members part (c) of the question so that they may see whether it was really done with any purpose, with any motive or with anything in my mind that I should debar or preclude him from putting it before the House. Part (c) reads:-

> "whether it is a historical fact that the first Sikh militia was recruited in 1609 that inflicted heavy defeats on Mughal Imperial troops; the first Sikh sovereign Republic was established in 1707; the Sikh people, led by the Dal Khalsa, the Grand Sikh Army, declared themselves a State in 1748; and Sikhs founded an Empire and a Common-Wealth in 1799 with Lahore as Capital;".

Are these facts that are primarily in the possession of Government that I should ask them to give this answer on the floor of this House? Are historical facts to be ascertained from the Government and do Ministers have to give a reply about them so that I should have allowed it? I allowed that question, so far as the other facts were concerned, as a starred question.

Then, I am accused that this was done with some purpose and that that part was omitted. Then again it is said that his number was somewhat different and this has been given another number. It is exactly in the sequence of time in which we receive any question that we put it. He might find out and ascertain first whether any injury has been done to him in that respect and then he should impute any purpose or motives or anything to me or to anybody else.

I am rather pained at this and I felt distressed because he challenged my authority. If any hon. Member reads rule 41, it would be clear to him that it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations and all those things and, I believe, that this part did contain everything that is prohibited. When I have disallowed it, that authority is challenged here. The letter also that was written to me really pained me very much. Yesterday also I was trying to read it out before the House and he insists on it again. I assure him that there was no motive, no purpose. I may err; I may make a mistake; but there was nothing in that that I had in my mind that I should debar him from bringing up anything if it could be done under the rules.

Therefore I will request all hon Members kindly to desist from such imputations, from such motives to be imputed to the Speaker. Democracy woud work only so long as the Chair is respected. If you do not want me, remove me at once. This House has that authority. I have not a shadow of right to remain here for a minute if I am not wanted and if the House does not desire me.

श्री शिव नारायण (बार्सी) : हाउस आपके साथ है, माननीय सदस्य को माफी मांगनी चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: But so long as I am here and the House tolerates me, of course, some confidence should be reposed in me. If some hon. Member has a grievance and if he does not want to come to me, he can write to me and certainly I will send him a reply. If it be not proper for him to write and he thinks that it is not desirable, I am even prepared to go to him if he calls me and summons me.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): It is too long. What is this explanation? We are not interested in these petty quarrels.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I do not think a discussion is necesary on this.

Mr. Speaker: I will advise hon. Members not to have any discussion on this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): This is a very important issue, as a matter of fact. You are setting up a precedent and I do not know where this House will stand if such a precedent is to be accepted. The precedent is that you permitted Shri Kapur Singh to bring it up. There is no question of imputing any motives whatsoever.

Shri Kapur Singh: I have done nothing of the sort; I have been very careful.

Mr. Speaker: We said that it was done with a purpose.

Shri Kapur Singh: No, Sir; my submission was clear that it might raise a suspicion that it is done with a purpose and circumstances should be avoided in which such suspicions are likely to arise..... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I do not think anything more is necessary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: The House shall now take the Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers. (*Interruptions*). The Members would now excuse me. I am not going to allow anything more.

Shri Kapur Singh: If you will kindly permit me, I may point out that you have misunderstood the position given in the letter. I never challenged your authority.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry I misunderstood it. Then, that closes the matter, Shri A. K. Sen.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. I consider this....

Mr. Speaker: I request the Member not to resume it. That discussion is closed.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am on a point of order. Sir, I would like to understand—I am quoting the rule..

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Am I not permitted to raise a point of order? Is it the privilege only of certain people?

Mr. Speaker: How can a point of order arise when the previous business is finished. There is nothing before the House. How can a point of order arise here?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The point of order arises—I am quoting the rule....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: One can raise a point of order at any time. There is nothing before the House now.

Mr. Speaker: I request him not to press for it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then are we to take it that no points of order will be listened to?

Mr. Speaker: Not at this stage.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: At what stage then?

Mr. Speaker: Not now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I walk out of the House under protest. We cannot tolerate this. (*Interruptions*)

(*Shri Harish Chandra Mathur then left the House.*)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): The point of order must be allowed, whatever it is, coming from this side or that side.

12.51 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—*Contd.*

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have had a discussion on the motion of No-Confidence moved by Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy since yesterday. It is necessary for the purpose of clarification of the issues involved to appreciate what was before the Cabinet Sub-Committee and the Prime Minister for decision and what was the action contemplated. You will permit me to cover the ground again a little briefly so that we may appreciate what the issues are in this particular case.

Sir, there was a charge preferred by certain Members of the Opposition of the Orissa Assembly and in Parliament here which was put before the President in August, 1964. I venture to say that the memorialists certainly wanted the President to make some inquiry into the matter and to arrive at some conclusions. The President in a constitutional Government functions even in such matters, in his constitutional capacity, that is, on the advice of the Prime Minister and the proper course, therefore was to refer it to the Prime Minister for such advice as he was ready to give. The charge ran into many items, big and small—some were of a rather serious nature and others were of a, more or less, trifling

character. But whether they were serious or not, whether they were trifling or not, when the matter was referred to the Prime Minister, it was his duty to enquire into these charges in the only way in which our laws enjoin him to do, namely, after making the charges known to those who are accused and after giving them reasonable opportunity of meeting the charges. For in this country, as in every civilised country where laws prevail, men are not condemned merely on charges but only when charges are proved to the hilt. Therefore, when these charges were brought before the Sub-Committee of the Cabinet, they had to ascertain the facts, get the replies on the charges from the persons who were arraigned on the charges and then arrive at a conclusion after seeing whether any of the charges were proved beyond reasonable doubt or whether any of the charges had failed or whether any of the charges was proved in a lessor degree or not.

May I say that in this matter we were not without a precedent? We had before us inquiries conducted by great men and great judges in the past who had laid down for us the principles which can never be deviated from. May I read from the latest report of Lord Denning in the inquiry conduced by him in the Profumo affair for the purpose of appreciating what principles were to guide us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): We do not know what it is.

Shri A. K. Sen: These are the principles which guided us. The principles adopted here will also be cited if the hon. lady Member will bear with me for a little while.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Patnaik on one side and Profumo on the other. It is not good.

Shri A. K. Sen: Lord Denning said in paragraph 8 as follows:

> "Such being the inescapable difficulties inherent in this form of inquiry, I have come to the conclusion that all I can do is this:
>
> When the facts are clear beyond controversy, I will state them as objectively as I can, irrespective of the consequences to individuals: and I will draw any inference that is manifest from those facts. But when the facts are in issue, I must always remember the cardinal principle of justice—that no man is to be condemned on suspicion. There must be evidence which proves his guilt before he is pronounced to be so. I will, therefore, take the facts in his favour rather than do an injustice which is without remedy. Far from my findings there is no appeal."

Then, he says:

> "To those who in consequence will reproach me for "whitewashing", I would make this answer: While the public interest demands that the facts should be ascertained as completely as possible, there is a yet higher public interest to be considered, namely, the interest of justice to the individual which overrides all other. At any rate, speaking as a Judge, I put justice first."

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): He never gave any chance to prove it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Where is the evidence? You did not take any evidence.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Justice Das dealing with the Kairon case laid down these principles. May I quote from his findings in Chapter XXXIV? He says:

> "The Commission has not, for a moment, permitted itself to forget or overlook its supreme duty to render justice to the individual arraigned before it but, nevertheless, it has not shirked its duty to formulate its conclusions drawn from dependable evidence and the compelling circumstances

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of the case, underterred by any consideration of the problable effect of its findings on the fortunes of individuals or parties. The Commission has, throughout this Inquiry, constantly borne in mind the two cardinal principles which have made our laws and administration of justice noble and which bar the way to tyranny and arbitrary Government. These principles are—

> (i) that an individual must be presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved beyond reasonable doubt by dependable evidence freely given and publicly ascertained or by the irresistible probabilities of the case; and...

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Where is the evidence?

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member will wait for the evidence. It cannot come all at once. Even she cannot perform the impossible feat.

> "...(ii) that no individual shall be condemned on suspicion, however strong.

When we have these precedents before us, and as was required by our laws evidence had to be read, heard and ascertained and the charges had to be proved beyond doubt. We had no other duty but to do this and, to perform this function. For this purpose, some officers of the CBI were deputed, with the consent of the Orissa Government, to gather facts concerning the charges made.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): After the Cabinet Sub-Committee was formed?

13 hrs.

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall give all the facts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He should give the facts correctly.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shrimati Renu Chakravartty will remember that her laughter will have no influence on us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Nothing will influence him.

Shri A. K. Sen: He who laughs last laughs best. Her laughter will have little influence at least on me. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed with the debate in an orderly manner...

Shri A. K. Sen: There is nothing to laugh about. It is a serious matter. This laughter shows the importance that they attach to these matters.

Mr. Speaker: Let there be more emphasis on arguments than on interruptions.

Shri A. K. Sen: When these facts were ascertained....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not know why my hon. friend is so 'Jumpy'?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think my hon. friend may better learn that lesson herself about jumping.

When these facts were ascertained as a result of the inquiry made by the CBI, they had to be tested, for, in this country, no police report is the last word. And it would be a bad day for this country—I see my hon. friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee there, in whose chambers I have learnt many things, and before whom I had the honour of appearing in so many cases, and I have no doubt he will agree with me that it will be a bad day for all of us—when we raise the CBI report or any police report to the high pedestal of a gospel.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): All that we want is this. Appoint a judge like Mr. S. R. Das or a Superme

Court judge and have these charges thrashed out before him. That is the whole point.

Shri P. K. Deo: Please do that. We want the judicial process.

Shri Daji (Indore): We want Lord Denning.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): Why do you not appoint Lord Denning here?

Shri P. K. Deo: Why do you arrogate the power of a judge?

Shri A. K. Sen: When these facts were ascertained, we had to get the replies for the facts collected by the CBI from those who were accused.

Let us take the main charges *seriatim* and see how the actual shape of things came when these facts were collected also from the side of those who were accused. Let us take, first of all, the case of the Kalinga Industries, in which the Government of Orissa themselves hold about 7 per cent of shares as against the holdings of Patnaik family of 10 per cent in 1961 and 5 per cent at the time, and which supplied, according to the charges, tubular structures for the Paradip Port. The total value was about Rs. 18 lakhs. The allegation was that orders were placed without any tenders, because the company happened to be controlled by the Chief Minister, Mr. Patnaik, and, therefore, large profits, undue profits, were made by this compnay and undue loss was caused to the Government of Orissa. That was the gravamen of the charge. I cannot quote it word for word, but that was the substance of the charge. If it was true, it was a very grave charge, because no Chief Minister can afford to allow such profits to be made unduly by a company in his control and cause undue loss to the exchequer of a State of which he is the Chief Minister.

When the facts were ascertained it appeared that these structures started being supplied to the Government of Orissa from the year 1959 And during the time when the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. R. N. Singh Deo, was the Finance and Industries Minister—he is the signatory by the way, the first signatory in the memorial of charges—25 orders were placed at prices which were ascertained at any more favourable prices. of Orissa on what they call enquiry basis from the suppliers of these structures, the only two manufacturers being Indian Tubes concerns and Kalinga Industries, and this price structure, once established, was allowed to govern all supplies of tubular structures manufactured by the Kanlinga Industries, indulging these 25 orders placed during the time of Shri R. N. Singh Deo, on which Kanlinga Industries were allowed 90 per cent advance.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Why was the remaining 10 per cent kept back?

Shri A. K. Sen: When these tubular structures were required for the Paradip port, orders were placed on the basis of the same prices at which they were sold without tenders. The answer was that since these had been supplied at the same price from 1959, it was not considered necessary to call for fresh tenders, simply because the government had changed. The answer further was that after trouble was raised about these orders being placed with Kalinga Industries without tenders, the Government reverted to the practice of calling for tenders for these structures in 1964 when they found that they had to pay a much higher price on the lowest tender basis.

Nevertheless, the Sub-Committee felt that as there was a change of Government in the meantime, and the new Chief Minister was also connected very closely with the suppliers, though they had been old suppliers—the highest standard of public conduct required that tenders should have been called for, if not for anything else, at least to dispel any suspicion that orders were placed without tenders, with a purpose. When the situation changed, the old procedure should have undergone a

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change. Therefore, a strict and absolute standard was imposed by the Sub-Committee which required that though the prices for there were the same as in 1959, and though the suppliers were the same and the government was the same, yet as there had been a change in government and the Chief Minister happened to be so closely connected with the suppliers, tenders should have been asked for. And the advice of the Sub-Committee to the Prime Minister was, as is now well known, that there was, therefore, administrative impropriety. There was no evidence whatsoever that if tenders were called for, the prices would have been lower or that these goods could have been obtained and fixed by the Government There was no such evidence whatsoever.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Where was the opportunity for producing that evidence?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Did you ask for evidence?

Shri P. K. Deo: That shows that you never read the CBI report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Why do you not appoint a commission?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Where was the opportunity for us? If that had been there, we would have produced the evidence.

Shri A. K. Sen: In fact, contemporaneous records were produced to show....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I take my stand on rule 368. The House is completely in the dark as to where the hon. Minister is quoting from, and whether he has got any basis to stand upon. Rule 368 says:

> "If a Minister quotes in the House.....

Mr. Speaker: He is not quoting but giving his own story.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If it is a story, then it is all right. We have nothing to say.

Mr. Speaker: He is giving the facts as they are konwn to him....

Shri Shinkre: Yesterday, one of his own colleagues had stated that Shri Biren Mitra and Shri Biju Patnaik..

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with the question whether the House believes him or not. He is giving his own facts. Whether any credence should be given to them or not is for the House to decide.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I have a submission to make. This point of order was raised by Shri Kamath yesterday, when Shri M. C. Chagla was speaking....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That was under a different rule. That was under rule 370.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: And you had disallowed the same. What is the meaning in repeating the same thing today except that it be for the purpose of obstructing a Minister, whenever he stands up?....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend is not here to conduct the proceedings. The Speaker is there to conduct the business. My hon. friend may sit down.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What is this attitude of Shri Kamath? I seek your protection. He wants to shut me down. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Inside the House, every hon. Member is quite secure and, therefore, he does not need any protection. I assure hon. Members that there is nothing that is going to happen to any hon. Member so long as I am here. Now, Shri A. K. Sen might continue his speech.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Story.

Shri A. K. Sen: If I were quoting from any document, Shri Kamath was well within his rights to raise the point of order. But having heard him raise these points of order so meticulously and carefully, I have

always taken the precaution of seeing that he cannot catch me on this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us hear the cock-and-bull story now.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Kamath had said yesterday that he had also the documents produced by the Government of Orissa and so on. Perhaps, if he has those documents, he may refer to them and see whether it is a story or not.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say that. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy said that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I said that these documents were in the Government file, and I have them with me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister may better be more attentive.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Those documents also can be produced.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The hon. Minister has been so careful that he is always in the wrong.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has been so absent-minded; he has not been attentive. Let him take proper notes.

Shri A. K. Sen: Now, as I said, far from the Sub-Committee glossing over the lapses of the Orissa Government, I make bold to say that they imposed a strict and absolute standard of public conduct. They laid down that these should be a deviation even from old practice where conditions have changed, the old suppliers become connected with members of the Government of the State, and when this occurs even if there was no possibility of long tenders forthcoming, the old practice should not be continued. That was the standard we laid down and that was why the charge of impropriety with regard to this transaction was upheld by the Sub-Committee.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The country demands a judicial inquiry.

Shri A. K. Sen: I can assure Prof. Ranga that I shall deal with that demand; whether he agrees with me or not, I shall certainly not ignore that demand.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Accept it.

An hon. Member: He cannot acctpt it.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is for the Prime Minister, not for me.

Shri Daji: Will you advise him?

Shri A. K. Sen: I hope hon. Members will allow me to place the facts.

The next charge related to the firm of Orissa Agents, of which, admittedly, the sole proprietress was the wife of one of the Ministers then, Shri Biren Mitra, who subsequently became the Chief Minister of Orissa. This firm started business in 1959 when neither Shri Patnaik nor Shri Mitra had become Ministers. I think at that time, there was a coalition government in the State.

An hon. Member: Who was the head?

Shri A. K. Sen: Whoever may be the head, it does not matter.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : कितने पैसे से काम किया था ?

Shri A. K. Sen: Now, it appeared that they were the principal distributors of Kalinga Tubes in the state of Orissa. It also further transpired on incontrovertible evidence that Kalinga Tubes sold their GI pipes always through agents in every state. Not merely in Orissa but for every state they had agents. That was the practice which, it appeared, was followed not merely by Kalinga Tubes but also by similar manufacturers. The charges related to a series of orders of the total value—I forget the exact amount—of, I think it was about Rs. 18 lakhs.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tumkur): 16.

An hon. Member: 20.

Shri A. K. Sen: 18 or 20. I can find out the exact amount. But it is not so material.

Shri Ranga: Nothing is material!

Shri A. K. Sen: It appeared that the charge that these orders were placed without tenders was not substantiated at all. On the countrary, it transpired that the notices calling for tenders appeared in Orissa papers and Calcutta papers, and in one case alone there were about 36 tenders..

Shri P. K. Deo: Is it not a fact that they scrapped the Coalition Ministry's order that all purchases are to be made through the Director General of Supplies and Disposals?

Shri A. K. Sen: I am only giving the facts now; afterwards, if queries are needed, I shall be only too happy to answer them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: These are all things that should go before a judicial Inquiry Commission, not here in the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: When these tenders were brought to light, it further transpired that not only were there tenderers from Calcutta but there were tenderers from Orissa numbering in all about five or six, and the tender of Orissa Agents happened to be the lowest. It also further transpired..

Shri P. K. Deo: This is all wrong.

Shri A. K. Sen: Whether it is right or wrong. I can only say this that if it is wrong, the court will decide on evidence placed before it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Come on, and go on. Yes, we accept the challenge. Have a Commission of Inquiry. Come to that point.

Shri A. K. Sen: When the tenders came to light, the charge that they were placed without tenders completely failed. The question then was whether the notices calling for tenders were properly circulated and whether proper time was given to the tenderers for this purpose. Since the orders were placed on the basis of the lowest tender, this appeared to be a pertinent point for examination. The Sub-Committee found that the tenders were invited only from Calcutta and Orissa; in other words, notices calling for tenders appeared only in Calcutta and Orissa papers.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How many days before?

Shri P. K. Deo: The CBI Report states here referring to the failure to get these goods from the Director General of Supplies and Disposals, that if this procedure had been followed, on 'GI pipes alone, it would have saved the state Rs. 18 lakhs..'

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know what the hon. Member is reading, but I have been told that the charge was that they did not go in for the lowest tender.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is the secret CBI Report!

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member can accept my facts or dispute them, but I am entitled to give my facts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are not giving facts, you are giving a story, cock and bull story.

Shri A. K. Sen: Very well, I am giving my story. I am entitled to give my version of the facts.

Then it appeared to us that if it was any other concern, namely any concern with which the Ministers or their relations were not connected, it might not have been improper to confine notices for tenders only to Calcutta and Orissa papers.

Shri Ranga: Even then it would have been improper.

Shri A. K. Sen: But if the successful tenderer happened ot be a close relation of one of the Ministers, it was felt that the widest circulation should be given to the notice calling for tenders. It was represented to

us on behalf of the Orissa Government, 'you have never laid down such a rule; how was the Government to know that when you call for tenders in Cuttack, you have to circulate it all over the country?' It was suggested that we were laying down a standard which should have been indicated long ago. Whether we did it or not, whether we were laying down too strict a standard or not, whether people agreed with us or not, we came, rightly or wrongly, to the conclusion that having regard to the fact that the successful tenderer was a close relation of an important Minister in the State Government, not merely the widest circulation should have been given and not merely a week but a much longer time might possibly have been necessary in order to exclude completely and irrevocably any possibility of a lower tender—to exclude that possibility....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How many days before it was advertised?

Shri A. K. Sen: In Cuttack, I think, one week and in Calcutta four or five days.

Shri Shinkre: Has the hon. Minister read the Cabinet Sub-Committee's Report. What the Sub-Committee has said is different from what he says.

Mr. Speaker: He is not yielding. Members should hear him first.

Shri P. K. Deo: He has contradicted Shri Chagla also.

Shri A. K. Sen: I know the hon. Members are not very anxious to hear the facts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not facts, but an amusing story.

Shri A. K. Sen: It was further pointed out from documents produced from purchases made by concerns like Hindustan Steel, the Assam Electricity Board and other public bodies that at or about this time, similar pipes were being sold to these bodies at a price which was much higher than the lowest tender at which the Orissa Government had purchased.

An hon. Member: Please check up the facts.

Shri A. K. Sen: I can only cite two cases. The tender's price accepted, was Rs. 18·75 ex-Bhubaneswar; ex-factory, it was a little lower; whereas Hindustan Steel Ltd. and the Assam Electricity Board had purchased similar pipes of the same dimensions at or about the same time at about Rs. 24.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why? We should like to know why.

Shri A. K. Sen: When the hon. Member runs the Government, she will answer better I suppose.

This was the state of evidence, and in this state of evidence I make bold to say that no conclusion was possible that there was large-scale misappropriation of Government funds of large losses were caused to the Treasury of Orissa.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only Rs. 1 crores. Plunder.

Shri A. K. Sen: Only one conclusion was possible, and that was arrived at, namely. . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Misappropriation of funds.

Shri A. K. Sen: . . . administrative impropriety. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Dacoity, robbery, plunder.

Shri A. K. Sen: . . . in not circulating notice for the tenders more widely.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The evidence should be placed here so that we know whether what he says is the truth or not.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him state from records. He is distorting facts.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot compel him. He is giving his own facts. The other Members will have an opportunity. They might contradict that. They might produce documentary evidence. They would have every right to contradict him and say that these are not the facts, but not in this manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Before you permitted us to produce a document and quote from it you wanted us to certify that it was true, but he is quoting from God knows where, from a vaccum.

Mr. Speaker: There is no quotation just at present. He is only stating his own facts.

Shri Shinkre: Certainly you can do one thing. He can read out the findings of the Cabinet Sub-committee, of which he was a member, and you can verify whether what he is stating is true.

Mr. Speaker: If he gets an opportunity, he might contradict it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस से तो यह मतलब हुआ कि जो कुछ हम कहते हैं वह झूठ है और सरकार जो भी कहे वह सच है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं कैसे कह सकता हूं कि कछवाय साहब जो कहते हैं वह गलत है या दुरुस्त है ? जो भी मैम्बर यहां पर कहता है और उसमें मिनिस्टर्स भी शामिल हैं वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर कहता है । बाक़ी अभी जो स्पीच चल रही है वह चाहे उन्हें अच्छी लगे या बुरी, गलत लगे या सही लेकिन उन्हें उसको सुनना चाहिए ।

Shri A. K. Sen: I shall be very happy if I stand corrected. . . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Place the thing here.

Shri A. K. Sen: . . . by the hon. Members, and I assure them that I shall not interrupt when they try to correct me.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We do not mind your interruptions.

Shri A. K. Sen: Therefore, the Subcommittee's finding that this was tainted with administrative impropriety was communicated to the Prime Minister.

Shri Ranga: That is playing it down.

Shri A. K. Sen: The next charge was about the transfer of the low shaft furnace of Kalinga Industries to the Orissa Development Board.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What about Srinivasan?

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot deal with all the charges at once, unless the hon. Member shows me the way to deal with all the facts together. I have not learnt that art yet.

So far as the low shaft furnace is concerned, it appears it started operating in the year 1961. In the very first year it appears to have made a profit of about Rs. 7 lakhs. After the Government was changed, a Development Board was set up, called the Orissa Development Board.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Orissa Industrial Development Corporation, because there are 16 corporations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: B.B.C. Biju Biren Corporation.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very obliged to the hon. Member for correcting me. I will remember that name.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): May I submit that we have not been permitted to state out side of the case even for a single minute? Yesterday when Shri Chagla was speaking on behalf of the Government, he was interrupted more than a hundred times. We feel that we are entitled to state our side of the case.

Shri A. K. Sen: When there was a change of Government, there was this Development Corporation set up.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is quoting facts.

Mr. Speaker: It is only fair we should hear him.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Let him put the facts on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot compel him. The hon. Member should realise that the other side has also a right to state its own version of facts.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: When in future we make certain statements, I hope that you will not ask us to put anything on the Table, and that we can say whatever we like.

Mr. Speaker: As the question arises in a particular instance I will have to decide.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Please remember that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): On this question, certain documents have been, after a great deal of assiduous investigation, placed on the Table of the House, and my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy, when he made out his case, confined himself to actual quotations from those documents and certain other documents which he was prepared to lay on the Table of the House. I know that Government is entitled to give its own story, its own version of the facts, but when a Minister speaks, he must have that much respect for the House as to tell the Members what exactly are the sources on the basis of which he is giving those facts. If he is quoting from something included in the report of the Cabinet Sub-committee, he should have the goodness to mention that fact. He should not draw upon his imagination, and from time to time say "Thanks to Mr. Kamath for correcting me". This is not the way of showing respect to the House.

Mr. Speaker: If he had quoted from some document,....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He is quoting.

Mr. Speaker:....I would have asked him to put that document on the Table of the House, and to tell me where from he is quoting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is rambling.

Mr. Speaker: He has not quoted from any document so far, and he is entitled to come out with his facts. Whether they are right or wrong....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Absolutely wrong.

Mr. Speaker: ..it is for the House to judge, not for me.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How can the House judge without facts?

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member has the responsibility to verify first that what he states in this House really are facts. Every hon. Member has that responsibility, and so has the Law Minister here. But when he takes up the responsibility, how can I prevent him from stating his facts?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Did you not note the discrepancies coming from the Minister? He was not quite sure how much of time was given for the submission of the tenders. He said four or five days. And for what amount? He said it may be Rs. 2 crores, it may be Rs. 1 crore, it may be Rs. 60 lakhs or it may be Rs. 80 lakhs. This is the way he has been giving the story before us.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your guidance on one matter.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am not yielding.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Am I not entitled to your guidance?

Mr. Speaker: He says he is not yielding.

Shri A. K. Sen: I told you that the company had made a profit of Rs. 7 lakhs in the year 1961.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is a wrong statement. Shri Morarka has said that the low shaft furnace has not been running economically, and he is there to bear me out.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I never said this thing.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is here in the record. He said: "Then he found that his plant was not running economically and it must be expanded."

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Even if he contradicts Shri Morarka, can I stop him from giving his facts? That is an argument that the Members on that side can use against him. So far as papers to be laid on the Table of the House by Ministers who make speeches here are concerned, the rule is clear. The provision is:

> "Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or gist of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

He is giving the facts in his own words. I cannot stop him, and the Members ought to listen to him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would call your attention to rule 370.

Mr. Speaker: I have seen that also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Rule 370 clearly says:

> "If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer of the Government or by any other person or authority, he shall ordinarily lay the relevant document or parts of document containing that opinion or advice, or a summary thereof on the Table."

Mr. Speaker: He is not giving that. It does not apply.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You may give me half a minute. Nothing will be lost. The speech will goon. I only request you. I have heard his speech with rapt attention. He is quoting sometimes. Of course, he must have crammed the whole thing.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I say he has referred to the Cabinet Sub-committee Report, without laying it on the Table of the House.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Because he was a member of the Sub-committee.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, this side also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The second point is about the same point of order. I have in my possession *Facts At a Glance* circulated by Shri Biju Patnaik. It is virtually his speech. I can lay it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not concerned with that. Unless he has a chance to speak, he cannot lay it. Naturally, what profits this concern had been making has not got to be quoted from one single document. It was a public limited company. Its audited balance sheets have to be filed with the registrar of joint stock companies. If the hon. Member knows the methods of getting them, he could get them and know whether the company had made losses before the transfer or not.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Was any separate account available to you?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Orissa Development Corporation was taking over or starting many new industries. The proposal to transfer this also to the Orissa Development Corporation was mooted. It transpired that the assets were audited and evaluation made by no less a firm of auditors than Messrs. G. Basu and Company.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They were the auditors of the Kalinga Tubes!

Shri A. K. Sen: It may be; it does not matter.

An hon. Member: It does mater.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. K. Sen: Respectable auditor is a respectable auditor.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A very fine, a very able Law Minister!

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go on in this fashion . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A devil's advocate.

Mr. Speaker: If these interruptions continue in this manner, it is the House that loses the time because I shall have to put the question at the end of the day and Members shall not have any opportunity of saying anything on that. They should realise that the loss is their own.

Shri Ranga: When anybody dies in a family, at least we change our clothes. This Government ought to resign. If the Party wants its own Government, let them have another Government. That is exactly the sense, really the temper of this House today. That is exactly the reason why we become so impatient with these cock-and-bull stories.

Mr. Speaker: The temper can only be ascertained after the debate has taken place.

Shri Ranga: Everybody knows that. It is not a political argument. Why do you go into that? Let it be confined to these people and let them be dismissed. You are our Speaker, standing in between and holding the scales even.

Mr. Speaker: How else can I ascertain the wishes of the House? Is there any other method? How shall I say that it is the wish of this House at this moment?

Shri Ranga: In England, when McMillan had to go, they had still the majority on their side. Similarly, this Government has got to change itself.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Shall we proceed or not? I am prepared to adjourn the House or to ask the Law Minister to sit down, if we are not prepared to listen. Members are interrupting him continuously. I cannot compel any hon. Member to say a particular thing in a particular manner. It is for him to choose his words, to choose his language and to choose his arguments also . . . (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी : लेकिन गलत बात तो नहीं कहनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है कि जिस को आप सही समझें, वह वही कहें ।

Shri A. K. Sen: This matter was examined by the Central Steel Ministry and the Planning Commission and thereupon sanction was given for the transfer of the licence because the company could not be transferred without the transfer of licence for the manufacture of this low shaft furnace. That was examined in the Planning Commission. Mr. Nanda was the Planning Minister. The Planning Commission and the Steel Ministry both gave their approval to this transfer and it was effected. The terms were rather important because what was made out in the charges was that a junk was loaded on the head of the Government of Orissa at a fabulous price....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will you please be fair and read out the charges, the actual terms of the charges?

Shri A. K. Sen: The gravemen of the charge and the insinuation was quite clear, that a junk was loaded on the head of the Government at an extraordinarily favourable price. The price was fixed at about Rs. 66 lakhs to be paid not then—but as it transpired from the perusal of the agreement which is filed with the registrar of joint stock compaines, and which could be had by the hon. Members who dispute my facts— out

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of the profits of the plant. In the very first year of the working of the transferred undertaking, a profit of about Rs. 19 lakhs was disclosed.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. Where is the record? Have you got it with you?

Shri A. K. Sen: You can get it if you want to dispute it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am disputing it right now.

Shri A. K. Sen: Whether it made a profit or not, whether it was a losing concern or not, all these would no doubt be considered by the Accountant General who will go into this matter because the detailed examination of the authenticity or correctness of the accounts is the job, under the Constitution, of the Comptroller and Auditor General in the Centre and the Accountant General in the States, and the sub-committee had no desire to appropriate this function to itself. From all these facts, it was quite clear that not only was there no malafides loading of a losing concern on the public exchequer but it appeared to the sub-committee that on the whole and in the balance it was a transaction which should be rather welcomed than condemned.

Shri Ranga: Question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will you please permit me, Sir, to read out the charges? He has said 'Junk'.

Mr. Speaker: You will have the opportunity of replying.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But he must be fair while quoting what I had said. Even our charges are distorted; what we have stated is distorted. It is very strange indeed.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is quite true that Mr. Dwivedy did not use the word 'Junk' but I did not quote the exact words. I said: 'the gravemen of the charge and the insinuation was'.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is nowhere mentioned, not even by inference.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): They are losing their case; they do not want to hear.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have some 'healthy' talk from that side.

Mr. Speaker: I will ask the leaders of groups to control their followers.

Shri A. K. Sen: The next charge was about the fixation of compensation, of price for government land transferred to a company called the Orissa Textiles Limited. It is a public limited company which commenced its working in 1947 and lands near Cuttack were acquired at the instance of the company by the Government of Orissa under the Land Acquisition Act.

Shri Daji: What about the land allotted to you opposite to Rajbhavan in Bhubaneshwar when the matter was pending before the sub committee?

Shri A. K. Sen: When? Since he has raised it, let me answer it first.

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant have now. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, could he not be allowed to make a statement? Surely, Mr. Daji could not make a statement like this.

Shri Daji: He applied for a plot when he was a member of the sub committee; it was allotted before the sub committee finalised its report—that is, the land opposite to the Rajbhavan in Bhubaneshwar. It was not allotted to any other citizen.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, it is a very serious allegation. If he could substantiate it, I am prepared to resign.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: May I submit that it is irrelevant.

Mr. Speaker: It is indeed a serious charge and the House must take notice of it. Shri Daji should find out the facts and tell us if he can substantiate it.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): Yes; otherwise he should resign. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It would be for the House then to see whether any action is called for or not.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Yes, Sir. Otherwise, it has become a practice to make all sorts of irresponsible statements on the floor of this House. Let Shri Daji say that he is going to resign if it is not true. We must get a promise from Shri Daji. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister may give a personal explanation, if he wants to, under rule—

Mr. Speaker: I know. That is a different thing altogether. I am not allowing the hon. Member.

Shri A. K. Sen: When these lands were acquired, the major portion belonged to private owners and, as the House is well aware, the land acquisition proceedings are available only against private owners. So far as the Government land is concerned, it cannot be acquired; the Government can transfer it if it so desires. (*Interruption*). When these lands were acquired in 1948, it appeared that the compensation which was fixed for these private lands was roughly about Rs. 100 per acre. So far as Government land was concerned, there was no legal transfer and only of possession was taken by this company. There were strips of land on the side of the road which were acquired originally when the roads were built up until the year 1957. When this question of legal transfer was raised, the district authorities recommended that the same price should be taken by the Government as was paid as compensation to the private owners whose lands were acquired in 1948. The superior authorities took the view that in 1957 the value of those lands had gone up and therefore the price should be fixed on the basis of the value of the land at the time of legal transfer, whether private lands were acquired in 1947 or not. I forget when the decision was made. The appeal against that was not preferred until there was a change in the Ministry, until the old Coalition Ministry went, and the President's rule ended and the new Ministry came in, sometime in 1961. I think after the order 10 months were taken for preferring the appeal.

Shri Ranga: After the new Ministry came up.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes. Then, the Revenue Minister decided that the same price should be taken for Government land as was paid as compensation for private property, . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After the new Ministry came.

Shri A. K. Sen: . . . .and that order made by the Revenue Minister of the new Ministry was approved by Shri Biju Patnaik as Chief Minister and Finance Minister. (*Interruption*). He was Chief Minister and Finance Minister. It was strongly urged on behalf of the Government of Orissa that it would have been most inequitable to pay Government at a higher rate whereas the original private owners were paid at a much lower rate and they would remain paid at that lower rate without getting advantage of the higher rate now claimed by the Government. As the Government was the acquiring agency it would be highly unfair. If any independent tribunal had decided this point, I do not think anything could

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have been said, but since the matter concerned the Orissa Textiles, of which Shri Biju Patnaik was a shareholder to the extent of 3½ per cent before he became Chief Minister—

Shri P. K. Deo: He has a managing agent of that company, Patnaik & Co.

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot say everything together. If the hon. Member had waited, he would have heard it. He was a member of a firm of managing agents which was appointed as managing agents of this company, until he became the Chief Minister. We thought it was most improper that he should have been a party to the making of that final order. We put this principle above everything else; that no man can be a judge in his own cause. Even if the Government had paid only Rs. 100 to the private owner, even assuming that that was the proper price, it was most improper for the Chief Minister and Finance Minister to deal with an appeal in which his interests were indirectly involved. It was stated that the Orissa Government itself owned about 18 per cent of the shares of this company. We felt that that was no answer and that there can be no deviation from this ancient and golden principle of law that nobody can decide. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There is a lot of gold in it!

Shri A. K. Sen: ...a matter as a judge or accepting a position similar to that of a judge, in which his own interests are involved directly or indirectly. That is why the Sub-Committee had recommended to the Prime Minister that this involved administrative impropriety. There was no evidence that at the time the private lands were acquired on the Government lands adjoining the public highways were anything higher in value, but nevertheless we felt that he should have never heard this matter himself. We held that it was a case of administrative impropriety.

The next question was the question of the circular of 19th November, 1961. The Sub-Committee had found that it was a most unwise, improper and indiscreet circular. The charge was that the circular was issued with a view to benefiting only the firm of Orissa Agents.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Deliberately.

Shri A. K. Sen: It was the concern of the wife of Shri Mitra. It appeared in answer that the Orissa sales-tax was about six per cent higher than the Central sales-tax which was payable by the dealers supplying from outside the State of Orissa. As a result, what was happening was, according to the Orissa Government's spokesman, most of the orders used to be executed from outside Orissa paying only the Central sales-tax which was about six per cent less than the Orissa sales-tax, and the Orissa revenue was suffering as a result of that. And that is why, when the new Government came and when they had undertaken large expenditure, they wanted to augment their revenues, and one of the devices employed was to issue this circular, directing that, as far as possible, Orissa dealers, Agents should be given preference in the matter of placing orders.

Shri P. K. Deo: His own wife.

Shri A. K. Sen: The Chief Secretary pointed out after a few months that the circular as it was worded was liable to be mis-interpreted as meaning that unlimited on preference was permissible, and that there was no limit to preference being granted for Orissa dealers. Supposing the difference in price was 20 per cent, the difference between the sales-tax payable by Orissa and dealers outside could and 20% excess could be accepted. be ignored. So, objection was raised by the Chief Secretary, as a result of which, after, I think,

about six months, the circular was amended in a language so as to limit the preference to the difference in the sales-tax payable by the two sets of dealers. In the meantime, it appeared that orders of the value of about Rs. 75,000 were placed with Orissa Agents for tubes. Of course, during this time evidence was led to show that there were other purchases made from other dealers during this time.

Shri Ranga: Is he the only speaker for the Government?

Shri A. K. Sen: It seems that one speaker is enough to rouse all this running commentary.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Because of the story. (*Interruption*).

Shri A. K. Sen: It was a fact which we found, that before it was amended, and within the course of these few months, substantial orders were placed on the firm of Orissa Agents and we felt that it was liable to be interpreted, and rightly so, in this way: that this circular was originally worded in the form in which it stood before the amendment, with a view to benefitting the concern in which the Ministers or his relations were interested.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): What relation? Wife?

Shri A. K. Sen: Any relation would be bad enough, whether it is wife or not.

Shri Ranga: His sons also would be included.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes; that would also be equally bad. Now, Sir, because of this interpretation which was possible on the wordings of the circular, the Sub-committee held that the circular was unwise, indiscreet and improper. We at the same time made it quite clear that a properly worded circular which equates the position of the State dealers with the dealers outside would not be open to objection, as the subsequent circular was. That we made quite clear. The Orissa Government showed that after the circular their revenue had increased by nearly Rs. 3 crores on account of sales-tax: But, whatever it was, because this circular happened to coincide with the placing of orders with the firm of which the Deputy Chief Minister's wife was the owner and of the possible interpretation, which I have mentioned.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sole proprietress.

Shri A. K. Sen: I said owner. Because of that we held that it was improper, indiscreet and unwise.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कितना समय दिया है मंत्री महोदय को ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अपोजिशन को क्या ऐतराज है । जितना वह बोलेंगे उनका अपना वक्त जाएगा, उनके दूसरे मैम्बर नहीं बोल सकेंगे । आप को क्यों ऐतराज है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: Having regard to this fact, the findings of the Sub-committee was placed before the Prime Minister and in my submission he was entitled to take this course of action which he chose for himself, and it is for the House to endorse his action or not. But to say that the Prime Minister and the Cabinet Sub-committee sought to cover the guilty persons would be in my submission, a most coloured representation of facts. I do not want to emulate some hon. members who use stronger words in relation to us, because I think our parliamentary etiquette demands that no motives should be ascribed. Now, it has been stated that the Orissa exchequer has lost crores of rupees and that they have got irrefutable evidence. About the public loss caused to the revenues of a State, the stautory duty for examination and report to the State Legislature vests under the Constitution with the Accountant General. If any such discovery is made after scrutiny of accounts, which would be much

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more vigorous and open by the Accountant General, the courts of law would be open to Shri Dwivedy as for anyone else.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If you give me legal advice and legal support I will certainly go to a court of law. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Sen: Mr. Dwivedy feels that it would be impossible or difficult for him to get a counsel for this purpose. But I promise to him that I shall supply him a good counsel. I hope he will give me the opportunity and the Prime Minister will give me the pleasure of appearing for the Government and for supporting the findings of the Sub-committee of the Cabinet. Then, I shall have the opportunity again to don my robes which I have cast many years ago and support in the court of law, where there will be no such interruptions, the findings of the Cabinet Subcommittee. Then those people who think that their charge is conclusive will see that proof in a court of law is not quite so easy and by merely urging a point again and again they don't carry conviction. I can only speak for myself. I am deeply wedded to the principles which the Government are pursuing and our courts of law clearly forbid the tyrannical method of condemning a man in the pillory.

An hon. Member: That is why we want a commission of inquiry.

Shri A. K. Sen: Our laws enjoin that those who condemn or those who charge others must come to a court of law to prove their accusation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let us have a Court of Inquiry.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): What about Kairon's Commission of Enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: Now, he should be allowed to conclude. Would he not be allowed to conclude?

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member reads the statute under which we may set up a commission of enquiry, he will see that it is for the purpose of informing the Government, and he cannot force the method of information on the Government, which the Government thinks unnecessary. The Government has confidence in the findings of the Cabinet Subcommittee which it set up.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Read Santhanam Committee's recommendations.

Shri A. K. Sen: The Commission of Inquiry need not be appointed just for giving the hon. members opposite the pleasure of fanning the same thing again publicly for a few more months; they will excuse us for not acceding to that request.

Shri Hem Barua: What a lame argument?

Shri A. K. Sen: According to the rules of Government by which we are governed, the Government acts on its own advice, not on the advice of the opposition. So long as there will be a government and opposition and so long as the opposition cannot throw out the government, they will have to abide by the decision of the Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We won't abide; we will defy your decision. We will obey the Speaker here and not you. We will disobey you and defy you.

Shri Solanki (Kaira): We are not school children here.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I rise on a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What is the Rule?

Shri Priya Gupta: Did you ask Mr. Mathur? You did not ask.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, I did. (*Interruptions*). Order, Order. You don't allow me to enforce order. What is the rule?

Shri Priya Gupta: Rule 249, or Rule 349 or Rule 121. I want a clarification, Sir. The Minister said something about taking the advice of the opposition.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing any clarifications. Order, Order. Has the Minister finished?

Shri A. K. Sen: How can I finish with this interruption every minute? Every time I start, they stop me and you pull them up. I sit down because you rise. I have still respect for you and I have to sit down. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: There he is correct. If this thing continues and there is want of respect for the Chair from every side, perhaps he might also lose it. There is no wonder. This is what it is coming to.

Shri A. K. Sen: What I meant to say was, we still have respect for you. Whether the others have or not, I am not quite sure about that. Now, Sir, some specific points are to be answered, because they remain still to be covered. First of all, concerning the Home Minister, it was suggested that he made a false statement in saying that there was no registered case with the C.B.I. I may only say that he made a correct statement. A registered case is well known and you, Sir, will corroborate me as a judge of experience. This is simply a case in the books of C.B.I. If there is a number given to it, it does not mean that it is a registered case.

14.00 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Does he deny that on 10-9-1964 a case was registered before the Special Police Establishment by the Government of India for a preliminary enquiry? The Special Police Establishment is governed by a statute known as the Delhi State Special Police Establishment Act.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no registration with the SPE; registration is a different matter. When the SPE are dealing with one case after another and it is a continuous process, they have to give a number to each case referred to them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tweedledum and tweedledee. (*Interruption*).

Shri A. K. Sen: Therefore, in my submission, it was not quite fair to say that the Home Minister made a false statement.

Then, Sir, it was further said about Shri Atulya Ghosh and the socalled members of the syndicate . . .

An Hon. Member: Is he here?

Shri A. K. Sen:....and the so-called 'little AICC..(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. K. Sen: This is how, Sir, I am not able to finish. I appeal to you. Hon. Members will at least agree that I have shown great patience.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Both sides have shown.

Shri A. K. Sen: I hope I shall not falter in the respect which I pay to the other side because, after all, many of them are such good friends outside. As I said, I do not claim infallibility for all that I say, but I certainly can claim attention in the same way as I attend to them when they speak.

What I say is, it was strenuously urged that one of the motives for the Cabinet Sub-Committee Report was to cover up the guilt of these ministers who were supported by a powerful group in the AICC The name of Shri Atulya Ghosh was specifically mentioned. I think the name of Shri Sanjiva Reddy was also mentioned. Mention was also

[Shri A. K. Sen]

made of the "little AICC". It is my duty to acknowledge—Shri Chagla will agree with me—that Shri Atulya Ghosh had never tried to speak to us on this case so long as it was going on. He could have asked me informally how far the case had proceeded.

Shri Ranga: There was no need.

Shri A. K. Sen: But I can assure you that he did not even try to ascertain how the case was proceeding.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Still he says that their decision is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am very sorry, Sir—kindly excuse me—but the way he speaks creates these interruptions.

Shri A. K. Sen: I can only say that there was no pressure put on us. Whether the House will accept it or not or whether the hon. Members opposite will carry more conviction than us is a matter which I cannot speculate upon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let us go to a temple and take oath.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Banerjee's love for temple is very admirable, because I was told that some members of the Communist Party in Kerala went to temples to worship and their pictures were taken (*Interruptions*).

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): Ministers go to astrologers.

Shri A. K. Sen: Then, naturally, in a Motion of No-confidence we are not restricted to the grounds shown originally when the motion is admitted. Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned the names of two of our colleagues and one of our ex-colleagues Shri Morarji Desai. The name of Shri Atulya Ghosh was also mentioned. Mention was made about certain other matters connected with two relief funds with which Shri Atulya Ghosh is connected.

So far as Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is concerned.....

Shri Ranga: The less said the better.

Shri A. K. Sen:.....it is not necessary for each Minister to come and speak here—I have now ascertained the facts from him personally. He has said that the four concerns which were mentioned in the list which Shri Indrajit Gupta was refering to existed in the twenties of this century and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had been enjoying agencies of foreign concerns ever since the twenties of this century.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I mentioned a list of 17 firms and not four firms.

Shri P. K. Deo: 17 is the latest one.

Shri A. K. Sen: It may be. No doubt, Shri Gupta will go and speak to him. Shri Krishnamachari told me that he would be very glad to meet any hon. Member who has any doubt about the circular which has been published and circularised. It can only be dealt with at that level. We cannot argue it out on the floor of the House. (*Interruption*). He gave up all connections with that firm in 1942.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the 1942 movement. (*Interruption*).

Shri P. K. Deo: He says "In the 1942 movement".

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member, Shri P. K. Deo laughs at the 1942 movement.

Shri Ranga: He gave away his State. What State did any of our friends give?

Shri A. K. Sen: But there was nothing to laugh at the 1942 movement.

Shri Ranga: He gave away his State.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is an admirable thing for which nobody will taunt him.

Shri Ranga: They were building up states.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, this matter had been agitated in the Press and on the floor of the House so many times even during the life-time of the late Prime Minister and many of the allegations were enquired into by him personally. Many of the licences about which references were made, it appeared on scrutiny, were not dealt with by him at all. When they came up at the time when he was the Minister of Commerce and Industry, he said that since they were involved, the matter should be dealt with by the Prime Minister himself. The Prime Minister dealt with them, and I have no doubt the House will never doubt the *bona fides* of our late Prime Minister.

Shri Ranga: The Das Commission came after that; please remember.

Shri A. K. Sen: Then, Sir, about Shri Morarji Desai, this matter has also been agitated both inside and outside the House on a number of occasions. Shri Desai is not here. He wanted me to inform you that his son will be ever ready to show all the accounts that he is in possession of to any hon. Member who wants to see.

With regard to Shri Atulya Ghosh it was said that some monies were mis-used—monies raised in the name of two relief funds. The Treasurer of the Assam Relief Committee Shri M. M. Sur, a respected Member of Rajya Sabha, has answered these two charges on the floor of the Rajya Sabha only the other day and he wanted me to tell you . . .

Shri P. K. Deo: We should not take notice of what happens in the other House.

Shri A. K. Sen: You wanted me to tell you; otherwise I would not have told you this. He wanted me to tell you, Sir, and through you to the House, that after the West Bengal Flood Relief Committee had done its work during the floods of 1959 whatever surplus had been left over was made over to the West Bengal Relief and Welfare Board of which the Chairman is the Chief Minister himself. There are other respectable members including the Speaker of the Assembly. The monies paid over were paid over not to Shri Atulya Ghosh personally but to this Committee of which he was the Joint Secretary. This Committee had spent this amount on the maintenance of the flood affected families, on the education of their children, on buying books, setting up libraries and various other social welfare work. He also wanted me to say that the accounts of this Committee were audited and looked after year by year.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs were spent in an area where there was no flood at all.

Shri Atulya Ghosh (Asansol): If it is Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs. I will resign; if it is not Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs, will Shrimati Renu Chakravartty resign?

Shri R. S. Pandey: Why is the hon. Lady Member silent? Accept the challenge. This is a good opportunity. Let her accept the challenge. Let her come forward and accept the challenge.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri Ashutosh Ghosh is now in jail. He has been put under arrest. His accounts etc., whether they have been audited or not, are all under scrutiny now. Shri Atulya Ghosh also will have to stand up to that charge. Why should I resign?

Shri Muthyal Rao (Mahbubnagar): Accept his challenge.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: If it is an effort to create confusion, I think it is beneath my dignity to reply. Shri Ashutosh Ghosh was the General Secretary of that institution of which Dr. B. C. Roy was he Chairman. He organised it, he built it, of course, with the help of a committee of which I am not even a member.

The present Chief Minister found some discrepancy in the accounts of the Committee concerned—either with the Assam Relief Committee or West Bengal Relief Committee, I do not know, I have forgotton that. He referred it to the Anti-Corruption Department and the Anti- Corruption Department arrested our ex-Minister who is a Member of the Congress Party and who is also the Secretary of that Committee. We are not afraid to refer to the police, so our own party member was arrested. If in whatever they say here, there is any iota of truth I am prepared to resign—if any of the allegation proved to be true. Let them prove it. Every day either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha. I have been honoured. I would very much like that I do not want to be ignored (*Interruptions*).

I take this opportunity of telling something about the Syndicate. There is no syndicate in the Congress; there is no groupism in the Congress. They are devoted citizens. My name has been mentioned so many times.

Mr. Speaker: This should not go on.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: My name has been mentioned, and I have been honoured many times. I have never interfered. We have been patiently hearing everybody speaking from that side. But, from the other side 50% of them get up and goes on shouting like this.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. I have heard him and he has given a brief account—a brief explanation.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: This is my personal explanation because my name has been mentioned by Shri Surendranath Dwivedi.

Mr. Speaker: That is enough.

Shri Atulya Ghosh: About the Syndicate I have got something to says. I have got a house..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, Order. It is not that in the midst of a speech a personal explanation can be given. If he requires, I can give him time afterwards but not now. The hon. Law Minister has taken enough time. I think he is now concluding. He has taken some time from the other side also.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is necessary to refute the charges which have been bandied about every day in the hope that at least something will be found in these. I can appreciate the anger of the opposition. Mr. Atulya Ghosh has this great misfortune that he has not succeeded in keeping at bay the most vocal faction of the communist party. (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I say..

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): I would like to submit that if the other side goes on disturbing, we will be forced to adopt the same method.

Mr. Speaker: If Mr. Banerjee, everytime, creates disorder, should it tempt the Congress Members too to do the same? At this moment they would certainly agree with me that it is not possible for me or it is not advisable for me to take any strong action.

Therefore, I have many times appealed to the Members, and I am appealing again and again, that they should listen patiently.

Shri A. K. Sen: His fault has been that he has won in the three General Elections notwithstanding the combined opposition strength in a State which has suffered so much as a result of partition and which has so many problems. I have no doubt that under his leadership we will win the elections in 1967 also. (*Interruptions*).

That is the reason why he must be finished before 1967. But, fortunately, Sir, the art of finishing is not so easy (*Interruptions*) even if it is frequently practised. Therefore, in my submission, the way in which an allegation is being made—I have great respect for Mr. Gupta because we have been together in so many places and I am sorry, Sir..... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Even if they join together, it ought not to have been disclosed.

Shri A. K. Sen: I said that we have been to Mr. Ghosh or to the Chief Minister of West Bengal—this is a fact and I beseech upon the hon. Members to do the same. So far as the Members of Government are concerned, I can assure them that we shall ever be ready to give such assistance in regard to those matters which are brought to us on many occasions by responsible people. I have no doubt that the hon. Members will not encourage such practices and the only way to discourage such practices is that we must ascertain facts from the persons concerned before we accuse them. Before concluding, I want to sound a note of warning for us all....

Shri Ranga: Go to Sadachar Samiti.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: But what about the charge levelled against Mr. Sanjiva Reddy?

Mr. Speaker: I am not concerned with that. Whatever he wants to say let him say.

Shri A. K. Sen: You either write to him or go to him.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let him answer it. It is not a private matter.

Shri A. K. Sen: I will write to him. He will certainly give all the facts. Here we cannot deal with all the individual cases together. I have no doubt that no information will be withheld from Mr. Gupta.

Then, Sir, I shall say before concluding, it seems necessary only for ourselves—I do not venture to attempt even to advise to hon. Members on the other side—undoubtedly they are capable of advising themselves—that this practice of indulging in wild allegations merely on suspicion, if unchecked, will lead to converting the State into a Police State.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But there are concrete facts.

Shri Hem Barua: Why a police state?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are so many scandals. One more does not matter.

Shri A. K. Sen: If mere suspicion is allowed to poison the atmosphere and if mere allegations are allowed to be taken as proved facts.....

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What about Kerala?

Shri A. K. Sen: And if insinuations are brought out without proper enquiry or without *bonafide* assessment, the avalanche which we shall let loose will envelope not only us but many others. Those who live in glass houses should remember that this is a game which everyone can play. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hem Barua: It might happen if you suppress the truth also.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have one point—I do not know how long the Prime Minister will keep me as the Law Minister, I am not going to be there permanently. But so long as I am the Law Minister I have to advise the Prime Minister with faith and dedications. It will be my endeavour always to see that the foul stink of suspicion does not invade our sacred homes. If people have courage to level charges, let them do so openly and publicly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We have done it openly.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is very easy to do it here because of the immunity they enjoy; it is a little difficult to do so outside. As Lord Denning has said, there is a higher duty to the public, namely, the duty to render justice to the individual. I will only quote the concluding words of Chief Justice Das in the inquiry against Shri Pratap Singh Kairon.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Have a commission like that here also.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am reading from page 287 of the Report:

> "The Commission is aware that its Report may not satisfy all the passion and partisan spirit which a relentless campaign of calumny and vicious mutual recriminations have let loose in the Punjab—in the Legislature and outside—and, in a lesser degree in the rest of the country. The Commission has, therefore, endeavoured to scrupulously avoid the pitfall of the common human weakness for popular approbation and to preserve the perfect poise and the serene composure of its mind. It has constantly reminded itself of the noble sentiments expressed and the solemn words of prudence and high resolution uttered nearly two centuries ago by an eminent and illustrious Lord Chief Justice of England who said—
>
> 'I wish popularity; but it is that popularity which follows, not that which is run after; it is that popularity which, sooner or later, never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble means I will not do that which my conscience tells me is wrong upon this occasion, to gain the huzzas of thousands, or the daily praise of all the papers which come from the press. I will not avoid doing what I think is right, though it should draw on me the whole artillery of libels; all that falsehood and malice can invent, or the credulity of a deluded people can swallow'."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Amen, amen.

Shri A. K. Sen: We expect that our Prime Minister, who has been charged with covering or shielding some top members of the Congress in Orissa, will never deviate from this high principle, that he will not come to a decision to earn the huzzas of thousands and that he will not come to his conclusions only on mere suspicion.... (*Interruptions*). It has been said that he is weak and he cannot take a decision. Let him remain weak and let him not take a decision. But he will never take a wrong decision; we know that. The whole country is with him. We, his colleagues, stand by him solidly and we are proud to work under him.

Mr. Speaker: I had intended to call the hon. Prime Minister to reply at 4.15. But now I find....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the 19th?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever might be the occasion, he must interfere. That seems to be his view.

Shri A. K. Sen has taken too long a time and I have to accommodate some members at least. So, firstly, no member shall take more than 20 minutes. Secondly, the time for election to the Animal Welfare Board has been extended up to 4 p.m. Thirdly, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to reply at 5 o'clock.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon. Minister of Law has spoken for two hours and he has made specific allegations. I only request you that I must be given ample time to rebut the charges. I am saying this particularly because you prevented me from putting questions when he was speaking.

श्री बागड़ी : कोई कोई माननीय सदस्य 50–50 मिनट बोले हैं और अब दूसरे लीडर्ज

के लिए आप कहते हैं कि बीस मिनट से ज्यादा बेन लें। मैं प्रार्थना ....

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मेरा प्रश्न सुन लीजिए। अब तक केन्द्र के कई नेताओं के विरुद्ध जांच हुई है। उन में श्री टी० टी०कृष्णमाचारी हैं, मथाई साहब हैं, श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन हैं, श्री के० डी० मालवीय हैं। इसके अलावा बंगाल, पंजाब, उड़ीसा इन सब के मामलों की जांच हुई है। इन सब जांचों में ये सब दोषी पाये गये हैं और इस लिए बरखास्त किये गये हैं। अब विधि मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि कोई दोषी नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन बेचारे भले आदमियों को क्यों बदनाम किया जाए? जब सरकार ने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि कोई दोषी नहीं था तो क्यों इनको बदनाम किया जाता है? इसका मैं उत्तर चाहता हूं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने अभी कहा है कि जो प्रवक्ता हैं, जो लीडर हैं, वे बीस मिनट से ज्यादा न लें। औरों को तो आपने घंटा घंटा समय दिया है जबकि इनको बीस मिनट का ही मिलेगा ऐसी स्थिति में यह अन्याय है कुछ लोगों के साथ। जब औरों को घंटा घंटा समय बोलने के लिए दिया जा रहा है तो क्या यह उचित है कि इनको....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मुझ पर बहुत जल्दी इल्जाम लगाने लग जाते हैं कि यह अन्याय है जो किया जा रहा है, यह तरफदारी की जा रही है। उन्होंने 45 मिनट भी लिये, 50 मिनट भी लिये। लेकिन जो मैम्बर साहब और लीडर साहिबान बोलेंगे उनको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि उनके साथी कितने हैं? जिस के साथी तीस हों उनको भी 45 मिनट दूं और जिस के दो हैं या कुछ इससे ज्यादा हों उनको भी 45 मिनट दूं तो यह....

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जिन पार्टियों के बराबर बराबर सदस्य हैं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वक्त मैं कहां से ला सकता हूं? जिस के तीस मैम्बर हैं वे तो मुझ से गिन गिन कर समय ले लेते हैं और...

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जिन दलों की बराबर संख्या है, उनके साथ तो न्याय किया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यदि आप का मतलब मूवर से है और जिन की पार्टी के आपकी पार्टी के लगभग बराबर सदस्य हैं तो मैं कहूंगा कि वह मोशन को मूव करने वाले थे और मैं उनको रोक नहीं सकता था।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह बड़े महत्व का प्रश्न है और मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि समय बढ़ा दिया जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और नहीं बढ़ सकता है। पांच बजे मैं जरूर प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बुलाऊंगा।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is no pleasure for me to associate myself with this motion, because it is against the Government, some members of which have been my life-long friends. It is no pleasure for one to get annoyed with one's friends. But today such is the condition of our country that the question of being annoyed or angry does not arise. There is no quarter from which one can see any ray of light. It so happens that we are suffering from a disease where the doctors are the disease themselves.

It is very strange that when the Opposition wanted only two or three hours to discuss what has happened in Orissa, the Government would not allow even that with the result that they (the opposition) were obliged to bring a vote of no-confidence. This vote of no-confidence, I say, is not the work of the opposition parties; it is the work of Government. They (the opposition) had no other alternative.

The Government refuses to learn by experience. It frequently commits the same mistake which no person of

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

commonsense would commit. For instance, recently they arrested hundreds of Left Communists. These people had been carrying on their nefarious activities for many years, but they were arrested at a time when that action was liable to be suspected because of the elections in Kerala. And what was the result? The result was that, instead of being considered traitors, they were considered as martyers. Another thing that has to be taken into consideration is that these people have been arrested, not because every one of them was a saboteur; they have been arrested because they belonged to a particular group. While the logical thing for the Government to do was to ban the party, they have imprisoned individuals. This is not done except in totalitarian States.

A Persian proverb says that the fool does the same thing as the wise man, but he does it after the mischief has been done.

هرچه دانا کند - کند نادان
لیک بعد از خرابئے بسیار

14.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

On this language question, if what they have said after the riots they had said definitely before the riots and if they had given proper publicity to it, and if they had told their officers not to go out of their way to issue circulars, I am sure there would have been no riots. But they do not learn even after the event.

I shall not atempt to analyse the documents that are before us—and that are not before us! They have been sufficiently analysed by my friend Mr. Dwivedy, and other Members of the opposition. Any impartial person examining the two documents will have little hesitation in saying that there is need for a further probe into this matter.

The Cabinet Sub-Committee have indulged, I am afraid, in special pleading and tried to white-wash the whole affair and have shown a partisan spirit, if not bad faith. Sir, the Cabinet Sub-Committee were not reviewing the acts of some ordinary people who do not know what commonsense is; they were reviewing the acts of very clever people. If they were not clever they would not have occupied the positions of eminence that they have occupied.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Some ministers are not so clever.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: And if they were not clever they would not have benefited themselves and their wives. When such people—violated the rules of law and procedure, the least they can be charged with is culpable negligence. And for such a negligence I hold that they are not only morally responsible but also legally responsible. Once, Gandhiji at the instance of the Nawab of Bhopal signed a document and it came before the Working Committee. And it was found that there had been a mistake made by Gandhiji. And do you know, Sir, does the House know, that he readily admitted his mistake and abused himself? He said in Hindustani:

हम बदमाश हैं

—I am not fit to be the leader of this country. When I pointed out to him that mistakes can be made by anybody without any blame being attached, he said that when mistakes are made by important persons who are expected to be above average intelligence, and in whose hands lies the fate of millions of people, when they commit a mistake, it is a culpable mistake and they are morally responsible for it, and they should be also legally responsible for it.

Sir, very much is made of this document, that it was secret, that it was confidential. May I ask, against whom was this document secret and confidential? It was secret and confidential against the people, against the masters, against our masters. I cannot understand how such secrecy

is morally justified. And if it were justified, a bad government may sell the people, and they may sell the nation.

Sir, I remember Gandhiji got many letters from our revered leaders like Motilalji, C. R. Das and others. And these letters came from jail they did not come through the proper authority. Gandhiji did not hand over those letters to the police. He did read them, and they had effect upon him. Mr. Chagla wants us, the opposition members to keep even higher standards of integrity!

I find that Mr. Chagla, a great lawyer that he is—and he was a Chief Justice—said that what is written in the document, that is the CBI report, was one-sided, *ex parte*. But he says that the decision of the Sub-Committee was not *ex parte*. Why? Because they had the good fortune of hearing the two gentlemen of Orissa. But they had no intention of hearing those who had made complaints against them. And I say, in spite of the fact that Mr. Chagla is a great lawyer, I say that their judgment is *ex parte* unless they had sent for the complainants....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We applied for it and we said we wanted to meet...

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I am very sorry to say, that there were two young men yesterday, Mr. Morarka and Mr. Pant, they argued their case much better than did the two Ministers. And I submit, Sir, they were not interfered with, because they were talking at least some sense.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Morarka complained yesterday that he was being interrupted by the Acharya himself.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: These young men, they would be better on the Treasury benches than the old men, whom the Prime Minister has collected.

Sir, the Orissa Ministers have been asked to give up their high offices. But if they had been asked to do that early enough, all this would not have happened.

Again, Sir, if the Cabinet Sub-committee had not given our Orissa friends a clean certificate, there might have been no need to ask for an inquiry. Further, when it was known that the report of the CBI and the fanciful findings of the Cabinet Sub-committee thereon had been made public, I think, it was the duty of the Government to keep those documents on the Table of the House. It is no use for responsible persons to hide their necks in the sand and think that reality has, therefore, disappeared. Now what has happened? They say that they would not look at these documents and they have not looked at them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Everybody has looked at them.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: But the Congressmen who have argued and also the Ministers who have argued have very much looked at them. Why should the Congress people be put in such an awkward position, I do not understand. If I had been in the Congress, I would have revolted against such a treatment from my Government.

Shri Joachim Alva: You slipped out.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: The Cabinet Sub-committee were not reviewing the acts, as I said, of common people. Sir, you will excuse me, the light is not enough; so, I will have to take a little more time.

I am afraid, what has weighed with the Cabinet Sub-committee were political considerations and not those of truth and justice. The Prime Minister in one of his press statements and interviews plainly said that a decision on the Orissa affair will be made also on political grounds. This means that the Government

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thinks that there is a dichotomy between politics and morals. If there was anything new in the gospel preached by Gandhiji as distinct from the gospels preached by former prophets and reformers, it was that he wanted the moral law to be recognised and practised not only in private and social life but also in political dealings. He said that what was not morally right could not be politically correct.

Apart from the fact that the authorities have separated politics from morals, there is another major defect in the judgement to which they have arrived. They have two standards of judgement, one for the poor people and the other for those who are in power whether they have money or political power. I remember, recently there was a case in Madras. A peon was followed by the Directorate of Vigilance and Corruption and his fault was that he had taken one rupee for allowing somebody who did not have the permit to see an inpatient in the hospital.

An hon. Member: Eight annas.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It may be eight annas; the people from the south know better than myself. This was reported in the press and for this offence of his he was prosecuted and given six months' imprisonment.

Some hon. Members: Shame.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: But when there is a case against high officers, against political persons, the standard is quite different.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedi: Impropriety only.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Contrast this with the freedom and immunity enjoyed by blackmarketeers, bp persons in political authority guilty of great abuse of the trust that is put in them. They can go on for years unchallenged though their misdeeds are widely known except to the authorities that govern us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. 20 minutes have elapsed.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, give him more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can take another five minutes.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I cannot do it in five minutes. It is impossible for me. I better stop it then.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: He may be given more time. He is ailing from heart trouble.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I told you that I cannot read; I cannot even see for want of the light.

An hon. Member: Give him ten minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right, he can take ten minutes more.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Then contrast what happens when the Government and the Congress are the judges in their own cause. There was the case of the Chief Minister of Punjab. It was given to the Congress High Command which is supposed to be above all party considerations. The conclusion that was arrived at by that High Command was this:

> "As a result of our investigation, we have come to the conclusion that there is no basis at all for any corruption, that in some of the charges relating to his family members or others associated with him, certain improprieties were committed while Sardar Partap Singh might not have been personally aware of these, a person in his position must be deemed constructively responsible; and that there were certain procedural irregularities in administrative matters."

This was the judgment of the Congress High Command.

What was the judgment of the independent Commission of Inquiry, judicial inquiry, under Justice Das? The Commission held that the late Chief Minister of Punjab had abused his authority in the interest of the members of his family and the Commission observed:

> "The fact that Sardar Surender Singh Kairon derived direct and substantial benefit out of the purchase of (some) land indicates that the entire deal was put through for his pressing needs and benefit and heightens the enormity of the misdeed, and the aforesaid purchases of such lands were effected with the full knowledge and consent of Sardar Partap Singh Kairon, if not directly, at his behest."

Again, the Commission says:

> "The irregularities and/or illegalities committed by the Municipal Committee and the Government in the matter of sanctioning the plans for prohibited building.... were so committed in furtherance of the interests of the Chief Minister's son and being irregular and illegal cannot be condoned as mere innocent mistakes. Sardar Partap Singh Kairon, if he did not himself commit the irregularities or illegalities was certainly privy to their commission."

This is the difference between a judicial probe by an independent authority and that made by the Congress High Command when it concerns their own members.

My young friends yesterday gave the Government the credit that after all this Congress Government have instituted inquiries. May I submit that this credit goes to the press and to the Opposition? It is with great difficulty that this Das Commission could be appointed. It was with great difficulty that another Committee under learned judge Mr. Chagla was appointed. It is all due to the public. If there were not a democracy but a dictatorship, all these things would not have happened. It has not been done willingly by the parties concerned. It has been imposed upon them by the propaganda that has been carried on by a small minority of people in the Opposition. And they do not even want this.

It is said that our friends in Orissa did not gain anything personally. Did Mr. Kairon gain personally anything? He did not gain a pie for himself but for his children. Do we work and do we take trouble for ourselves only? The millions that are made by black-marketeers, by corrupt officials, by corrupt politicians, are they made for themselves or are they made for their children and their children's children? I say, they are made for posterity. They are therefore responsible for it. They cannot run away by saying that they made no personal gain. It reminds me of an incident, when we were in jail, and when a person went to see his wife, the jailor said, "You are not a blood relation". So, our friends can take a refuge in that that their wives are not their blood relations.

In setting aside the findings of the C.B.I., the Government has done a great injustice to the administration and to the country. Tomorrow you cannot entrust any other case to the C.B.I. They will only give you what you want, not what the truth is. Further, you have given a certificate to Bihar and Mysore. Your certificate is not worth a paper on which it is written. (*Interruption*). Having done this, how can people believe that what you have found in Bihar and Mysore is a correct position. Let me tell you that our agitation will go on till you are obliged even in these matters to appoint a judicial committee. I may tell you that we are not going to leave this matter of Orissa. We are going to rouse the whole country so that you are obliged to appoint again a judicial com-

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mittee where witnesses can be called, there can be cross-examination, there can be re-examination and pleaders can be allowed as it was in the case of the Das Commission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: You will excuse me, Sir. I must take at least half the time that the other people have taken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to give some time to other parties also.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Again, I say: What has the Government gained? Have they satisfied the parties concerned and have they satisfied their friends? Their friends have complained that there has been character assassination. But against whom is this charge made by their friends? It is made against the Congress people that they have assassinated their character. Congress people also raised this (Orissa) question. May I say, it was raised by an ex-Chief Minister of Orissa and it was raised by an ex-Governor of one of our States, who was once the great friend of Mr. Patnaik? It is said that highly placed persons in the Congress are the victims of character assassination. I assassinated the character of two persons, Mr. Menon, the ex-Defence Minister and Mr. Kaul, one of the Generals in the Army. I was responsible for character assassination. But who put the seal of its approval upon this character assassination the authorities themselves. They had to dispense with the services of these extraordinary geniuses, one both in civil life and military affairs and the other in military affairs? There were charges against Mr. Kairon. Everybody in authority said, it is character assassination. The late Prime Minister found out this word 'character assassination' as a very beautiful word. But I say: Who put the seal of approval upon what the Das Commission had said and asked the person to resign but this Government? Again, there was character assassination in the case of our ex-Oil Minister who managed to find everyday a well of oil in some part of the other of India and who wanted to be called the oil king of India. Who put the seal upon what he was doing excepting the Government itself? Why do they call us character assassins? They have assassinated their own people and party and I give the credit for having done it. But they have done it under public pressure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he must conclude.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: All right, Sir, I am going to finish.

Sir, it gives me no pleasure to say all these things against people who have been my companions in life. But I tell them, when the moral and democratic virtues of justice and fairplay are not observed, what remains is pure tyranny and dictatorship. It may be that it is a dictatorship of a majority but it is a dictatorship all right. Such a Government, whatever majority it may enjoy, has lost its moral right to rule the country. I am sorry I have been obliged to say all these things but not to say them would be the dereliction of duty.

15 hrs.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री अशोक सेन की बहस सुनते समय सब के मन में एक सवाल उठा होगा कि क्या बात है कि कभी तो यह उड़ीसा के मन्त्रियों को दोषी बताते हैं और कभी निर्दोष बता देते हैं । । इस सरकार की मुसीबत यह है कि वह फ़ैसला नहीं कर पा रही है कि उड़ीसा के मन्त्री दोषी हैं अथवा नहीं । जब उससे कहा जाता है कि बड़ी, छोटी, चाहे जिस तरह की, एक जांच कमेटी बिठाओ जिसके सामने पूरी तरह से सब तथ्य आ सकें,

तब वह जवाब देती है कि किसी को बिना दोषी पाए हुए, निर्दोष को, दोषी कह कैसे सकते हो। और जब उससे कहा जाता है कि इतना बड़ा दोष आपके सामने आया, तो चागला साहब और सभी कह देते हैं कि आख़िर हमने उनको दोषी बता तो दिया।

यह सरकार एक बात कहना सीखे। अगर उड़ीसा के ये दोनों मन्त्री निर्दोष हैं, तब तो यह सवाल उठना नहीं चाहिए, तब कहना चाहिए कि जांच वगैरह बिठाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। और अगर वे दोषी हैं और उनके दोष की हद पर बहस होती है कि किस हद तक उनका दोष है—आया वे जेल में रखने लायक हैं या नहीं, आया उनकी सम्पत्ति छीनने लायक है या नहीं—तो फिर उस पर जांच बिठाना जरूरी हो जाता है। लेकिन मुसीबत श्री अशोक सेन की यह थी कि वह दो रास्तों पर एक साथ चलना चाहते थे। इसी लिए उन के दो पैर अलग अलग दिशाओं में जा रहे थे और यही सिलसिला इस सरकार का हमेशा चलता रहेगा। बहुत उलझन हो चली है। उनके दिमाग़ में दो परस्पर-विरोधी बातें आ गई हैं। यही सबब है कि जो उनकी तरफ से उठता है, वह सीधा जवाब नहीं दे पाता है कि आख़िर जब इतना मान लेते हो कि वे मुख्य मन्त्री बनने लायक नहीं थे, तो फिर जांच क्यों नहीं बिठाते। न ही वह इस बात का जवाब दे पाता है कि जब वे निर्दोष थे, तो उन बेचारों के ऊपर इतना अड़ंगा क्यों लगाया गया।

चागला साहब कल बोले। उन्होंने इस बात पर बहुत कुछ कहा कि गुप्त काग़ज को कैसे इन लोगों ने सामने रखा। चागला साहब के लिए गांधी जी का कोई बड़ा उदाहरण नहीं होगा, यह मैं मानता हूं। लेकिन 1942 के अगस्त महीने में जब अंग्रेजों ने अपने सूचना विभाग से किसी तरीके से एक परिपत्र भेजा, तो गांधी जी ने खुद उस को छपवाया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि जनता के हित के लिए यह जरूरी है कि ऐसी चीजें छापी जायें। इस पर एक कानून भी मैं चागला साहब को बताए देता हूं। सरकार के पास जो ऐसे काग़ज हैं, जिन को वर्गीकृत कहा जाता है और जिन के इस्तैमाल से परदेशी पल्टन या राज्य को फ़ायदा हो सकता है, उन को निकालना देश के लिए अपराध हो सकता है, लेकिन सरकार के पास जो ऐसे काग़ज हैं, जिनसे जनता का हित होता है और सरकार की चोरी पकड़ी जाती है, उनको निकालना जनता के हित में है और हमेशा करना चाहिए। वर्गीकृत काग़ज़ों और ग़ैर-वर्गीकृत काग़ज़ों का यह फ़र्क मन्त्रियों को हमेशा अपने दिमाग़ में रखना चाहिए।

वैसे मैं चागला साहब के ज़मीर के बारे में कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। दुनिया को उसके बारे में काफ़ी शक है, क्योंकि आज कल वह ऐसे आदमी के साथ बैठे हुए हैं, जिनके बारे में वह जज की हैसियत से कह चुके हैं कि वह कसम लेकर झूठ बोला करते थे। इसके अलावा अभी हाल ही में उन्होंने एक ऐसा काम किया, जिससे उनके ज़मीर पर शक होता है। कलकत्ता में एक वैज्ञानिक ज्योतिशचन्द राय, को एक तरफ उन्होंने कहा कि एमेरीट्स वैज्ञानिक बन जाओ और दूसरी तरफ़ उनसे कहा कि तुम अपनी प्रयोगशाला में कदम नहीं रख सकते हो। कहीं जरूर दाल में काला रहा होगा। तभी ऐसे दो परस्पर-विरोधी हुक्म उन को निकालने पड़ते हैं।

यह तो पृष्ठभूमि हुई। असली बात यह है कि आख़िर यह मामला क्यों उठा करता है और कौन हैं यह पटनायक साहब। एक ज़माना था कि मैं उन को जानता था। 1942 में वह बहादुर थे। उन्होंने खुद मुझे अंग्रेजी राज के ख़िलाफ़ बहुत जोखिम उठाते हुए दिल्ली से कलकत्ता हवाई जहाज में उड़ाया था। कहां उनका बिगाड़ हो गया? बिगाड़ किया है उधर और इधर के सभी राजनयिकों ने, जिन्होंने चाहा कि ऐसे लोगों का इस्तैमाल

[डा० राममनोहर लोहिया]

अपने दल के हितों या अपने हितों के लिए कर सकें । और पटनायक जैसा आदमी, जो किसी कारखाने में या हवाई जहाज चलाने में या और किसी काम में रहना चाहिए था, उसको राजनीति में लाकर एक अड़ंगा खड़ा कर दिया गया, जिससे आज हिन्दुस्तान को नुकसान हो रहा है ।

एक बात आप याद रखें कि इन्हीं पटनायक साहब और इन्हीं मित्रा साहब के बारे में क्या क्या सब लिखा जाता रहा है कि वह बड़े संगठन कुशल हैं, बड़े कार्य-क्षम हैं या बड़ा अच्छा काम कर सकते हैं, इसलिए उनकी जरूरत है । उनके बारे में यह भी कहा जाता था कि हिन्दुस्तान में नेतृत्व की एक नई पौध आ रही है—वह आदर्शवादी पौध, वह बोलने वाली, विचारों को सामने रखने वाली पौध तो खत्म हो रही है—अब वह पौध आ रही है, नया नेतृत्व आ रहा है, जो हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ करके दिखायेगा अपनी संगठन-कुशलता और कार्य-क्षमता से । क्या थी वह कार्य-कुशलता ? चुनाव जीत लेने की ताकत । चुनाव कहां से जीत लेते थे ? अपनी पार्टी को पैसा दिला कर । पैसा कहां से दिलाया करते थे, जहां उसका जवाब आप देने आप बैठ जायेंगे, वहां आप को इस नतीजे पर पहुंचना पड़ेगा कि उनकी कार्य-कुशलता में भ्रष्टाचार निहित था, क्योंकि वह हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसी राजनीति को चलाना चाहते थे, जिसके द्वारा विजय पाते और विजय पाते, तो इन जरियों से पाते । इस कुशलता में भ्रष्टाचार निहित है ।

इसी तरह आपने सुबह क्या देखा ? श्री अशोक सेन ने बार-बार क्या कहा ? यह कि श्री अतुल्य घोष साहब बड़े कुशल आदमी हैं, तीन तीन बार साधारण चुनाव जीत चुके हैं, इसलिए तुम को गुस्सा आ रहा है । मैं उस बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहता । तीन बार चुनाव जीत चुके हैं न ? उससे सब पाप धुल जाते हैं । जो चुनाव जीत जाता है, वह हजार पाप करे, सब पाप धुल जाया करते हैं । (*Interruptions*). मैं जानता हूं कि श्री श्री रघुनाथ सिंह और उनके जैसे बहुत से लोग बड़ी भूल करते हैं कि गद्दी पर बैठने वालों को और मुझ जैसे असहाय, कमजोर और अक्षम आदमियों को एक तराजू पर तोलने लग जाते हैं । यह बिल्कुल सही बात है । उनको याद रखना चाहिए कि अगर मुझ कभी ताकत मिली, तो मैं उन जैसे लोगों को जबरदस्ती सोचना सिखाऊंगा । (*Interruptions*).

जब यह बात चल पड़ी कि क्या इस मामले में सारी जड़ में बईमानी है, तो मुझे कई बार लगता है कि बईमानी के अलावा नासमझी है और हमारे उस तरफ वाले जो दोस्त कभी कभी यह नासमझ दिखा दिया करते हैं, खास तौर से मैं उन वामपंथियों से कहूंगा, जो अपने आप को समाजवादी कहते हैं—उन्हें समझना चाहिए कि जब वे हिन्दुस्तान की बहतरी चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि वह दान-स्वरूप जनता को मिल जाये, ऊपर से मिल जाये, तब यह भ्रष्टाचार होकर रहेगा, बईमानी होगी, सब कुछ होगा, क्योंकि वामपंथी अपनी राजनीति कहां से चलायेंगे ? कोई मजदूरों के संघ बनायेंग नहीं, किसानों के संगठन बनायेंग नहीं, तो फिर उन को पैसा कहां से मिलेगा ? एक तरफ़ चलाना समाजवाद और वामपंथ और दूसरी तरफ़ पैसा कमाना ऐसे ढर्रे से, तो नतीजा होगा कि जब वे ऊपर से समाजवाद लाने की कोशिश करेंगे, तो बईमानी हमेशा हो कर रहेगी, लेकिन अगर जनता को उभाड़ कर, उसको गरमा कर, उस में आग लाकर, क्रान्ति के रास्ते से समाजवाद लाने की कोशिश करेंग, तो शायद ईमान आ जायेगा ।

और जब मैं समाजवाद के बारे में यह कहता हूं, तो उसके साथ साथ पूंजीवाद के बारे में भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि आज क पूंजीवादी और आज का नकली दिखाऊ

वामपंथी, वह चाहे इधर हो या उधर,—मैं खाली उधर के लोगों को नहीं कह रहा हूं वे कई दफा नाहक़ घबरा जाया करते हैं—, ये जितने लोग हैं, ये सब मिल कर के हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति को बिगाड़ा करते हैं।

सवाल उठता है कि जब एसी बात है, तो यह सरकार गिर क्यों नहीं जाती है ? मैं कई दिनों से—खास तौर से कल और आज —यह सोचता रहा हूं कि जब ये लोग इतने कुकर्म करते हैं, कभी उड़ीसा का कुकर्म, कभी काश्मीर का कुकर्म—इस वक्त में गिनाना नहीं चाहता—, एक से एक कुकर्म पड़े हुए हैं, छिपे हुए हैं, जो कभी खुलेंगे, तो फिर यह सरकार गिरती क्यों नहीं है। इसका जवाब इधर वालों को भी सोचना चाहिए। कहीं कोई गड़बड़ है। मैं मानता हूं कि पचासों इतिहासिक कारण हैं, पिछले सत्रह बरस के कई कारण हैं, पचासों एसे कारण भी हो सकते हैं कि आखिर जब कोई एसी चीज़ जम जाती है, तो उसको उखाड़ने में देर लगा करती है। मैं अपना धैर्य नहीं खो रहा हूं, दूसरे चाहे खो दें। लेकिन एक कारण मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारे दोस्त कांग्रेस वाले इस बात में सफल हो गए हैं कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी ताकतों का प्रतिबिम्ब अपने अन्दर ले लें। उड़ीसा वाले मामले में भी गन्दगी भी उन लोगों में है और जो चाहते हैं कि गन्दगी को झाड़ देकर साफ कर दिया जाये, वे भी उनमें हैं—दोनों उन में हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि अगर कभी उड़ीसा का मामला ठीक हो जायेगा, तो उसका फ़ायदा यही लोग उठा लेंगे। ये लोग सब विरोधों के आभास को अपने अन्दर मिला लेते हैं। इसी तरह और बहुत सी बातें हैं। मैं जानता हूं कि न जाने कितने सूबों में किसी चीज़ को लेकर लोग कांग्रेस पर नाराज़ हैं। तो आप जानते हैं कि नतीजा क्या होता है ? उधर कैरों साहब जब रहते थे तो थोड़ा बहुत सिख खुश रहते थे और जैसे ही कैरो साहब हट कर राम किशन साहब आते हैं तो हिन्दू कुछ खुश हो हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि चलो हिन्दू तो आया। उसके बाद सिख सोचते हैं कि हमारा भी फिर नम्बर आयेगा। फिर यादव हैं, राजपूत हैं, दक्षिण है, उत्तर है। इतने विरोध कांग्रेस के अन्दर हैं कि वह आज सब विरोधों का संगम बन रही है। जब तक वह विरोध का संगम रहेगी तब तक देश का भला नहीं हो सकता है। उसके साथ साथ में यह भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि आप दिमाग में देखो (इंटरप्शंज) में कोई कड़ा शब्द इस्तैमाल नहीं करना चाहता। दिमागों के अन्दर जब सब सिरोधों का संगम हो जाया करता है तो फिर वह मनुष्य मनुष्य नहीं रह जाया करता है, फिर वह और कुछ हो जाया करता है। मेहरबानी करके आप मेरी बातों पर ध्यान दो। जहां आप सभी जातियों, सभी भाषाओं, सभी नीतियों, सभी हालतों, पवित्रता और गन्दगी सब का संगम बनते चले जा रहे हैं तो यह तो हो सकता है कि आप गद्दी पर कुछ और दिन बैठे रहो लेकिन आप के हाथों इस देश का मिटटी भर भी कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। यह निश्चित बात है।

इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जड़ को देखना चाहिये कहां है यह जड़ इसको देखना चाहिये। इधर इशारा क्यों करतें हो ? यह विरोधों का आभास यहां भी हो जाया करता है। इसीलिए हम आपको इतनी जल्दी गिरा नहीं पाते हैं।

श्री अ० ना० विद्यालंकार (होशियारपुर) : आपके अन्दर भी तो विरोधों का आभास है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : हमारे अन्दर भी विरोधों का आभास है और उन्हीं विरोधों के आभास की वजह से हज़रत लोगों को कुछ दिन और रह जाने का मौका मिल जाया करता है। नहीं तो कहीं हम लोग बिल्कुल ठीक हो कर एक पथ पर चल पड़ते तो फिर आप . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : लोहिया साहब मेरे साथ बोलिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं जानता हूं कि आप उनको तो रोक नहीं सकते हैं मुझ को चाहे रोक दें ।

इसी के साथ साथ यह सारा मामला चलता है । यह जो चीज़ मैं कहने जा रहा हूं इस पर मैं ज्यादा बहस नहीं करूंगा । आपको मैं यह दिखाता हूं कि यह जो मामला है बेईमानी का यह कितनी दूर चला गया है । मेरे पास एक साधारण आदमी आया बहुत दूर से बेचारा आया । मैं नहीं बताऊंगा कि कहां से । लेकिन जो चीज़ उसने एक सरकारी दूकान से खरीदी वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । यह नई साड़ी उसने खरीदी । यह सही है कि वह लालच में पड़ गया उसने इसको कम दाम में खरीदनी चाही लेकिन जब वह घर गया तब उसने देखा कि यह साड़ी नई तो है लेकिन है इस ढंग की । मैं यह बतलाना नहीं चाहता हूं कि यह कहां खरीदी गई है क्योंकि एक जगह की बात बतलाने से क्या फायदा ।

और यह बच्चों की खांसी की दवाई की शीशी है । इसको भी आप देख सकते हैं । यह बच्चों की दवाई है . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस साड़ी को इस तरह से यहां कैसे फेंका जा सकता है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I, with due respect, suggest to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia that he might not throw these things? It is only my humble advice to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia that he might place it in a more proper place. The Gallery will not appreciate the way in which it is done here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia need not throw saris like that at the Table. He can go on with his speech without doing so.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is the Chair helpless to stop this sort of behaviour in the House? Something should be done about it. He has no business to throw a sari like this at the Table.

श्री गु० सिंह० मुसाफिर (अमृतसर) : यह यहां ड्रामा हो रहा है या तकरीर हो रही है ? क्या यहां तमाशा इस तरह से हो सकता है ?

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Is the Chair powerless to stop this sort of disorderly behaviour in the House? Something should be done about it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सेन साहब सुन लो मेरी बात । आप कैसी बात कह रहे है . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह साड़ी सरकारी दूकान से ली गई है वहां से यह खरीदी गई है ।

Shri R. S. Pandey: On a point of order. A sari was displayed on the floor of the House. . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not placed on the floor of the House. I do not accept it. It will be returned to him.

Shri R. S. Pandey: I want to know whether any hon. Member is entitled to display any article, sari or bottle containing something, in this House or not. I want to have your precise ruling on this matter from you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under what rule is this point of order being raised?

Shri R. S. Pandey: The House is meant for discussion, not for demonstration. This is not a drama-house. (*Interruptions*).

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैंने नहीं फेंकी । मैं दिखा रहा हूं । मैंने तो खाली ऐसे दे दी थी ।

यह शीशी है बच्चों की खांसी की दवाई की । इस शीशी में न जाने कौन कौन से . . . (इंटरप्शंज) ।

यह भ्रष्टाचार का नमूना है जो हिन्दुस्तान में हो रहा है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . .

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय : अरे बैठे रहो ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : तुम बठे रहो ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हल्ला करके हमें दबाना चाहते हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. All the hon. Members who are on their legs may please sit down. I am very sorry at this.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Will you please allow me to make one submission?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may please sit down when I am on my legs.

I am very sorry that such things should happen in the House. Saris should not be thrown at the Table, nor should bottles be thrown. The hon. Member can merely show them. (*Interruptions*).

Order, order. Hon. Members may please sit down. They cannot shout like this. Hon. Members can speak anything, but they should observe some decorum in the House.

श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर : बहस का यहां कुछ मैयार होना चाहिये पार्लिमेंट में बोलते वक्त कोई मैयार तो होना चाहिये । यहां कोई ड्रामा नहीं हो रहा है तमाशा नहीं हो रहा है मदारी का खेल नहीं हो रहा है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is only when the sari was thrown at the Table that some hon. Members behaved like that.

Shri Thirumala Rao: This is an act of open discourtesy to the House and against the traditions of the House. I request you, on behalf of the majority of the Members of this House to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee. The Privileges Committee must give a verdict on this. For, tohorrow, my hon. friend may brong a missile or a bomb and throw it.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इनको तमीज नहीं है । इस तरह से हल्ला मचाते हैं । तमी होनी चाहिये मन्त्रियों और इन माननीय सदस्यों को ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I remind you, Sir, of the ruling given by the late Shri Mavalankar when Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee tried to do a similar thing on an earlier occasion? When Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, in the course of one of this speeches, had shown certain things and said that these were the things and so on, Shri Mavalankar checked it and said that he had got no right to show them like that. That is the ruling of the House that nothing can be produced or exhibited in that manner.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Things have been shown in the House before. I cannot rule it out. But a thing should not be thrown like that. Things can be exhibited; in fact, even rotten grains have been shown here. They can be shown, but no theatrical should be done and nothing should be thrown at the Table.

Now, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia may continue his speech.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम भी बोलें अगर आप उनको मौका देंगे । लोहिया साहब का भाषण होना चाहिये और इन लोगों को को आपको बन्द करना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those things will be returned to the hon. Member. I am not bound to accept them.

श्री दलजीत सिंह (उना) : मैं अदब से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि जो साड़ी लाई गई है आया वह किसी की उठा कर फाड़ लाए हैं क्योंकि वह तो अभी अविवाहित है ? (इंटरप्शंज)

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इनको रोकिये । ये कैसे बोलते जा रहे हैं ?

Shri Parashar (Shivpuri): I want to raise a question of privilege.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not allowing Dr. Lohia to place them on the Table . . .

Shri Parashar: I would submit that hon. Member Dr. Lohia has violated the privileges of the House. I support Shri Thirumala Rao and I would request that this question should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये किस नियम के अधीन बोल रहे हैं ?

Shri Muthyal Rao: I request you to ask the hon. Member to remove these things from the Table.

Dr. Deputy-Speaker: They will not be placed on the Table of the House. I am not accepting them.

Shri Muthyal Rao: The Table is meant for papers, and not for saris and bottles.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ये किस नियम के अधीन बोल रहे हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ये जो बातें मैंने बताई हैं ये खाली एक जगह के लिए नहीं हैं। आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सभी वर्गों के खिलाफ ऐसे काम हो रहे हैं । हिन्दुस्तान ज्यादातर भ्रष्ट हो चुका है । इसलिए इस प्रश्न का हल निकालने की कोशिश आपको करनी चाहिये न कि माननीय सदस्य खाली आरोप प्रत्यारोप उड़ा दिया करें । जैसे उनके ऊपर कोई आरोप लगाता है और कहता है कि वे बेईमान हैं और उनका यह फ़र्ज हो जाता है कि वे साबित करें कि ईमानदार हैं महज इससे काम नहीं चल सकता है । हमें देखना होगा कि आखिर देश को हो क्या गया है ? आज हम इस अवस्था पर पहुंच क्यों गये हैं ? बड़े लोग बड़े मामलों में भ्रष्ट होते हैं और उनकी देखा देखी छोटे लोग छोटे मामलों में भ्रष्ट हो गये हैं ।

जहां हम इसकी जड़ ढूंढने जाते हैं जहां उड़ीसा का मामला आया वहां बिहार के मामले को भी मैं बता देना चाहता हूं । मैं नहीं चाहता कि बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री के लड़कों के बारे में कुछ कहूं। मैं उसके पहले चाहता था कि प्रधान मन्त्री के सुपुत्रों के बारे में और उनके जो उनसे सम्बन्ध हैं उसके बारे में कह दूं ।

15.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

लेकिन यहां पर एक बात कहना मैं आवश्यक समझता हूं । एक बेरिल नाम की धातु को किसान के खेत में पा कर, जिस तरह से उन लोगों ने पैसा बनाया है

यह कोई एक उड़ीसा का मामला नहीं है । चारों तरफ बात बिगड़ी हुई है । बिहार के ऊपर जो फैसला दिया है कैबिनेट सब कमेटी ने वह क्या है कि "साधारण तौर पर कोई खराबी नहीं पाई गई ।" "साधारण तौर पर" कहा गया है । और उस के साथ यह कि "जो हम ने सब मामला इकटठा किया उस मामले से कोई बात साबित नहीं होती है ।" तो आखिर अगर ऐसी बात बड़ जाती है तो सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह सारे मामलों को या तो जनता के सामने लाये या उन के ऊपर अच्छी तरह से जांच बैठाये और अच्छी तरह से मुकदमा चलाये । यह कह देना कि हम लोग मुकदमा चलायें कोई खास मतलब नहीं रखता क्योंकि जो सरकार के मंत्री हुआ करते हैं उन के खिलाफ कोई गैरमंत्री या बाहर का आदमी मुकदमा चला कर जीत सकता है, चाहे वह हजार सच्चा हो, यह सही नहीं है । वह मुकदमा तो तभी अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है जब सरकार के अपने कागज जनता के सामने और अदालत के सामने आयें । आखिर जड़ कहां है । जड़ है कि इधर सत्तरह वर्षों से सम्पत्ति के मामले में, जीवन स्तर के मामले में, हिन्दुस्तान का विचार बिगड़ चुका है । हर आदमी चाहता है कि सम्पत्ति बढ़ाये, अपने जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करे । बाकी जनता को तो मैं क्या कहूं, मैं इस वक्त

काबीना के खाली 15 आदमियों के ऊपर कहना चाहता हूं जोकि देश की पूरी बागडोर अपने हाथ में लिये हुए हैं कि काबीना के पन्द्रह आदमियों में से एक भी आदमी ऐसा नहीं है जिस ने पिछले सत्तरह वर्षों में अपने जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा नहीं किया हो या जिस ने अपनी सम्पत्ति न बढ़ाई हो। फिर भी अगर इसे समाजवाद कहा जाता है तो यह ठीक नहीं हो सकता।

तो जब सारे देश के सामने सम्पत्ति बढ़ाने और जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा करने का आदर्श हो जाया करता है तो उड़ीसा जैसा भ्रष्टाचार अवश्यम्भावी है। इस के साथ साथ यह भी अवश्यम्भावी है कि कानून मंत्री कभी तो यह कहें कि वह निर्दोष हैं और इसलिये उन के ऊपर जांच बैठाने की जरूरत नहीं, और कभी यह कहें कि हम कितने अच्छे हैं कि आज उन को हम ने कहा तो कि तुम दोषी हो। इस तरह से अगर बातें ठीक करनी हैं तो जरा अपनी सरकार की तरफ भी देखो कि कहां यह गड़बड़ हुआ करती है।

मैं देखता हूं कि आप कुल 59 आदमी हो मंत्रिपरिषद् में। 59 आदमी। उन में से ज्यादा से ज्यादा पन्द्रह आदमी जेल गये हुए हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि जेल गये हुए आदमी ज्यादा अच्छे होते हैं हर हालत में बनस्बित जेल न गये हुओं के, लेकिन आखिर जिस चीज पर आप इतना घमंड करते हैं कि हम ने हिन्दुस्तान की क्रान्ति में हिस्सा लिया है, तो क्रान्ति में हिस्सा लेने वालों की कितनी जगह है आज आप की मंत्रिपरिषद् में। मुश्किल से 30 सैकड़ा। फिर कोई मुझ से कह सकता है कि योग्य लोग चागला साहब जैसे और कृष्णमाचारी जेसे क्यों न मंत्रिपरिषद् में लिये जायें। क्या जो लोग जल नहीं गये उन को महरूम कर दिया जाये। तो मेरा जवाब यह होता है कि जो जनता बेचारी किसान मजदूर और नीचे स्तर वाली है वह कहां मंत्रिपरिषद् में बैठती है। मंत्रिपरिषद् में बैठते हैं वे लोग जो हमेशा पुश्तैनी गुलाम रहे हैं और नं० 2 के राजा होना जानते हैं। नं० 1 का राजा बदलता रहा है। मोगल राज्य खत्म हुआ। अंग्रेज राज्य आता है, अंग्रेज राज्य जाता है। कांग्रेसी राज्य आता है। नं० 1 का राजा बदलता है लेकिन जो नं० 2 के पुश्तैनी गुलाम हैं वह हमेशा अपनी इन्हीं जगहों पर बैठे रह जाते हैं। अगर आप मुझ से जानना चाहें कि आज देश इतनी सड़ी हुई हालत में क्यों पहुंच गया है तो उस का सब से बड़ा सबब है कि हम लोग आज तक रास्ता नहीं जान पाये कि पुश्तैनी गुलामों को किस तरह से अपने काबू में ला सकें।

मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे दोस्त लोग जो सामने हैं उन में से करीब 100 आदमी ऐसे हैं जो लखपती से ऊपर की हैसियत के हो गये हैं। वे आज इस तरह की हुकूमत की रखना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं नम्रता से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन में से 100 आदमी ऐसे हैं जो कम से कम भाषा और जाति के मामले में यहां बैठे हुए आदमियों से ज्यादा अच्छे हैं। भाषा और जाति के मामले में मैं कई बार सोचता हूं कि क्या चीज है जो हिन्दुस्तान इतना बिगड़ा हुआ है। क्यों नहीं आप लोग कुछ करते, क्यों ऐसी हुकूमत को अपने ऊपर लादे हुए हैं। अभी मैं इस सवाल को यहां ही छोड़ता हूं, लेकिन बड़ी नम्रता से आप लोगों के सामने यह सवाल रखता हूं कि आप में से 100 आदमी ऐसे हैं जो जाति और भाषा के मामले में चाहे अच्छे हों लेकिन सरकार के कुकर्मों में साझेदारी कर रहे हैं। इस पर मेहरबानी कर के आप जरा सोचिये।

हर हालत में क्रांति कैद हो गई है। या तो क्रांति हो ही नहीं पाई सत्तरह वर्ष पहले पूरी तरह से, और अगर हुई तो उसे कैद में रक्खा गया और सत्तरह वर्षों से निर्णयहीनता के दलदल में हर चीज फंसती चली जा रही है। बारूद फूटी थी तमाम इलाकों में भाषा को ले कर के।

[डा० राममनोहर लोहिया]

लेकिन मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि पिछले सत्तरह वर्षों से निर्णयहीनता के कारण एक एक सवाल पर अलग अलग बारूद इकटठी हो गई है क्योंकि सवाल को हल करने की कोई कोशिश यह सरकार नहीं कर पाती, और वह बारूद अब हर सवाल पर अलग अलग फटेगी जब तक यह सरकार है तब तक इसे कोई रोक नहीं सकता । बारूद फटती चली जायेगी और देश का बिगाड़ होता चला जायेगा ।

सांप को छेड़ना नहीं चाहिये और कोई छेड़ दे तो छोड़ना नहीं चाहिये । भाषा के सांप को इन लोगों ने छेड़ दिया फिर छोड़ दिया । सम्पत्ति के सांप को इन लोगों ने छेड़ दिया फिर छोड़ दिया, जाति के सांप को छेड़ दिया फिर छोड़ दिया। सत्तरह वर्ष से खाली यह लोग सांप छेड़ना जानते रहे हैं, सांप को खत्म करना नहीं जानते । यह स्थिति ऐसी है जिस पर सदन को सोच विचार करना चाहिये। हमें क्या है, दो तीन, चार पांच वर्ष दस वर्ष रह गये हैं, लेकिन तुम मेरे जैसे आदमी की बातों को सुन लो । लोगों का दिल टूटता है कि कहां आपने देश को लाकर रख दिया है । आज इस समय लोक सभा के नेता नहीं हैं, लेकिन नेता साहब को जानना चाहिये कि किस तरह से अपने दरबार को चलाया जाये । कैसे बहुसंख्या को रक्खा जाये, इस लोक सभा में किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान के हित और अनहित की बातों को लाना चाहिये । राज दरबार हमेशा से बड़ा कठोर हुआ करता है राज दरबार में आम तौर से द्रोपदी का चीर हरण हुआ करता है, और जिस पर जुल्म होता है उसी को कहा जाता है कि यह आदमी निकम्मा है ।

इतना ही नहीं, मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि उस दिन मुझे कितना बुरा लगा था जब कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के नेता ने बाकायदा आपको उकसाया कि मुझ जैसे आदमी से यहां लोक सभा की शोभा नहीं बढ़ती है लेकिन आज मुझे अफसोस हो रहा है कि यह कहते हुए कि श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी कौन हैं । उनको थोड़ा सा आप जान लीजिये । जब हमारी विद्यार्थी उम्र के लोग अंग्रेजों से लड़ते हुए कलकत्ते में पुलिस के द्वारा पकड़े जाते थे तब श्री हीरेन मुकर्जी साहब पुलिस को बतलाया करते थे कि कौन से लोग अनुशासन तोड़ते हैं । वही काम वे आज तक कर रहे हैं । इस तरह की सभी चीजें वे आज तक अदा कर रहे हैं । (*Interruptions*).

इसके साथ जनता की दृष्टि टूट जाया करती है और सारे देश की दृष्टि इस वक्त टूट चुकी है । मैंने पहले बतलाया कि इस सरकार की दृष्टि कैसे टूट चुकी है विपरीत दिशाओं में जा कर के । मैं ने एक दफे कहा था कि सरकार के एक माथे की जगह दो माथे हैं, लेकिन थोड़े दिनों से मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि वह माथा रह ही नहीं गया है । जैसे मैं ने तस्वीर देखी है एक खास मुर्गी की कि वह सर कटा देने के बाद भी चलती रहती है, उसी तरह से श्री अशोक सेन से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनकी सरकार का सिर कट जाने के बाद भी जो वह चलती रहती है उसका सब से बड़ा अपराध मेरे जैसे आदमियों का है जो इस सरकार को देश में चलने देते हैं । लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि आप किसी चीज पर निर्णय ले नहीं पाते, किसी चीज पर सोच नहीं पाते, किसी चीज पर फ़ैसला करके काम को बढ़ा नहीं पाते, । किसी ईश्वर या खुदा के ऊपर अपनी तकदीर को लटका कर कहते हैं कि हमारा साथ निभाये जाओ । क्योंकि हम लोग निकम्मे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी कुछ बात रह जाती है । मैं जल्दी जल्दी में

पांच सात मिनट में एक एक वाक्य में अपनी बात कहे देता हूं, अगर आप आज्ञा दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके ३० मिनट हो लिये । आप अभी कह रहे थे कि कम्यूनिस्ट लीडर मुझसे कहते हैं कि मैं आपकी बहुत रियायत करता हूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप उनकी बातों को जरा कम सुना करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिये सभी मेम्बर एक जैसे हैं । मुझे सबको सुनना पड़ता है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : खाली कानून कायदे की बातें मैं कह रहा हूं । अगर आप आज्ञा नहीं देते तो मैं बैठ जाता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दो मिनट और ले लीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे पांच, सात मिनट और दे दीजिये । मैं असल में कुछ सिद्धान्त की बातें कहना चाहता हूं । मैं जानता हूं कि उसमें समय बरबाद ही होता है ।

असल में गड़बड़ी क्या हुई ? समाजवाद का नाम हमने बहुत लिया । पिछले 17 बरसों में समाजवाद का नाम बहुत लिया । लेकिन समाजवाद हर किसी अन्य सिद्धान्त की तरह, एक होता है थोक एक होता है फुटकर, एक होता है सगण एक होता है निर्गुण, एक होता है सिद्धान्त, एक होता है कार्यक्रम । तो इन्होंने समाजवाद की थोक दुकान खोली, फुटकर दुकान नहीं खोल सके । हरे समाजवाद, हरे समाजवाद, हरे समाजवाद सुनाई देता रहा । लेकिन मैं बताता हूं कि थोक से फुट कर की ओर आओ, सिद्धान्त से अमल में आओ । समाजवाद से एक सीढ़ी नीचे उतरो, उस सीढ़ी का नाम है बराबरी । उस बराबरी से एक सीढ़ी और नीचे उतरो, आर्थिक बराबरी, समाजिक बराबरी, राजकीय बराबरी, धार्मिक बराबरी । उससे एक सीढ़ी और नीचे उतरो । क्या है आर्थिक बराबरी । तब उसके बाद आएगी समता, सम्पूर्ण समता, सम्भव समता । सम्पूर्ण समता का सपना देखो । मैं बचपन में यह सपना देखता था, और अभी भी कभी कभी देख लेता हूं । लेकिन सम्भव समता । आज के देश और काल को देखते हुए कितनी समता ला सकते हो अपने देश में । तब एक सीढ़ी और नीचे उतरो और तब अधिकतम और न्यूनतम की सीमा लगाओ । सब से ज्यादा कितना और सब से कम कितना ?

भ्रष्टाचार की बात सुनते सुनते मेरे कान पक गए हैं । यह सीमा बांधो, सब से ज्यादा और सब से कम । मैं समझता हूं कि आज देश काल की स्थिति को देखते हुए एक हजार और एक सौ की सीमा अच्छी होगी । लेकिन सोच लो उसके ऊपर अच्छी तरह ।

मान लो कि ऐसी सरकार बन जाए जो मेरे कहने में चले तो मैं कहूंगा कि न्यूनतम सीमा को उठाने में तो पांच वर्ष या सात बरस लग सकते हैं, लेकिन जो ऊंचा है उसको गिराने में दो तीन महीने से ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लगना चाहिए । तो जो अधिकतम है उसे गिराओ और पूंजी बनाओ और उसको लगाओ कारखानों में और खेती में । और तब एक सीढ़ी और नीचे उतरो और देखो कि समाजवाद का मतलब क्या होता है ।

1. प्राथमिक स्कूल सब एक ही ढंग के होने चाहिए, चाहे उन में राष्ट्रपति का बच्चा पढ़े या भंगी का बच्चा । मैं कालिजों और विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं, केवल प्राथमिक स्कूल ।

[डा० राममबोहर लोहिया]

2. रेलगाड़ी में एक दरजे को छोड़ कर बाकी सब दरजे खत्म कर दिए जाएं ।

3. एक हजार रुपए महीने से ज्यादा किसी को खर्च न करने दिया जाए । और

4. अंग्रेजी को खत्म करो । मैं यह कहे देता हूं कि अंग्रेजी का इस्तेमाल करते हुए देश में समाजवाद लाना नामुमकिन है, ढोंग है और झूठ है । तो अंग्रेजी को खत्म करो ।

उसके साथ साथ एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं ।

5. हिन्दुस्तान में जो भी तीस या 31 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है उस जमीन के लिए बिना सिचाई के रेट के लिये हुये किसान को पानी दो । जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता ।

लोग हमसे कहते हैं कि बातें तो तुम बहुत करते हो लेकिन चुनाव में तो कांग्रेस ही जीतती है । उसके लिए भी मैं एक सुझाव देता है । वह कैसे जीतती है ? आप देख चुके हैं । श्री अतुल्य घोष, श्री संजीव रेड्डी, श्री कृष्णमाचारी और श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री, जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, ये जितने लोग हैं सभ की दुरवस्था हो जाया करती है क्योंकि अपनी पार्टी को जिताने के लिए ये लोग देश में सब तरह के कुकर्म किया करते हैं । अच्छे काम के लिए कुकर्म ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप खत्म करें ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक मिनट में खत्म करता हूं ।

पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहनी है कि चुनाव के समय में कम से कम ये चीजें हों :

1. चुनाव वाले दिन चुनाव क्षेत्र में मोटर बिल्कुल न चलें ।

2. जो परची उम्मीदवार बांटा करते हैं वह गैर कानूनी कर दी जाए और सरकार की तरफ से परची सभी लोगों के चुनाव चिन्हों की बांट दी जाए, वोटर के नम्बर समेत ।

और उसके साथ साथ मैं यह बहुत जोरों से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दी इलाके का हरगिज न हो, क्योंकि अगर वह रहता है तो संविधान भंग होता है, जीभ का निरादर होता है, सभी कामों में अड़ंगा आ जाता है । जब मैं यह कहता हूं तो मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि तमिल ही प्रधान मंत्री हो । कोई भी हो, गुजराती हो, मराठी हो, बंगाली हो, तमिल हो । अगर बंगाली और तमिल प्रधान मंत्री बनेगा तो मैं उससे नहीं कहूंगा कि आप अंग्रेजी में मत बोलो, हालांकि मुझे अपेक्षा रहेगी कि वह न बोलें । लेकिन अगर गुजराती और मराठी प्रधान मंत्री होगा तो मैं उससे कहूंगा कि वह सदन में अंग्रेजी में न बोलें । जब तक अंग्रेजी बोलना .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बस अब इससे ज्यादा नहीं ।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday while I was watching the mover of the motion, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy flashing some papers in his hand, I was reminded of a juggler who performs in a village. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Khadilkar: The juggler takes out the tools of his trade one after

another in order to hypnotise his village audience and asks the village urchins to clap.

Shri Hem Barua: We are not urchins. Are you an urchin?

Shri Khadilkar: Please sit down. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Should not the other party have a right to speak even? Every member of the other party should not be interrupted.

Shri Khadilkar: The village urchins are asked to clap—*tali bajao*, in order to create a complete impression of hypnotism, so that the show will be more impressive. In the end, he brings out his last tool, which is supposed to be a human bone. In the manner he brought out one letter written by Mr. Kohli to the Home Ministry and this created the atmosphert of jugglery. This is being supported by the people sitting behind him and by the people who clapped. We are considering the reality and the concrete issues laid before this House. He was supported by his so-called supporters, wholehearted, partial hearted and halfhearted. We should realise that this atmosphere and this illusion that he has created has no basis in reality.

Shri Priya Gupta: A cleverer juggler is stronger too.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, this is the second no-confidence motion within seven months. I thought that this opposition would behave more responsibly when bringing such motions because this is not a motion which can be looked at from a frivolous point of view or brought forward in a frivolous manner. What has happened in Orissa, Sir? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Will he be allowed to proceed or not? (*Interruptions***) Order, order. Whatever is being said against my consent will not be recorded.

Shri Khadilkar: The Orissa affair is being discussed. The former Chief Minister Mr. Patnaik and his successor Mr. Biren Mitra have been charged. But, on this occasion, I cannot forget, and the party cannot forget, what he did during the last election. He liquidated the remnants of feudalism in Orissa, a very backward State. The Congress Government was at the mercy of the Rajas and Maharajas. Small groups were bargaining. They were defeated, they utterly collapsed in that election.

Shri Hem Barua: And that is why Patnaik should be corrupt?

Shri Khadilkar: Therefore, I want to say that these elements have combined now. There is a sinister consipiracy to find out and try to connect the Congress organisation with certain incidents. I am not going to condone, nor do I want to minimise what took place in Orissa.

But let me remind the Mover of the Motion what he has himself admitted on the floor of the House. Shri Patnaik may be a great adventurer, but I must say that he is a chivalrous person.

Shri Ranga: Is it?

Shri Khadilkar: The Mover has admitted on the floor of the House that during the last election he had taken some money from him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes.

Shri Khadilkar: And then, what did he say? "I have used it to defeat a Congressman."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: For the purpose for which it was meant.

Shri Khadilkar: What a standard of public life is this hon. Member, who comes forward with these charges—I know there are certain allegations, I am coming to them—

**Not recorded.

[Shri Khadilkar]

laying down to be imitated by his party compatriots! I am not sparing Shri Patnaik for whatever has happened in Orissa, but the hands of hon. Member who moves this motion are not as clean to charge the Congress Government. . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I can question anybody in the world to say that. Let Shri Patnaik or Shri Mitra or Shri Khadilkar have that much of strength and conviction to say that they have usurped authority and made thousands and lakhs of money. I admitted that. That very matter was raised in this House. I gave a personal explanation. It is recorded in the proceedings of the House. I admitted that when Shri Patnaik was nobody in the world; he was a businessman in 1956 December. I collect money from everybody. I say I have collected that money, and I admitted it, and this silly argument has been advanced as an argument against this motion. I do not want that this Member should bring down the level of the debate to such a level.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am surprised.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I did not raise any personal matter whatsoever. I was very careful from the very beginning.

Mr. Speaker: When I stood up he ought to sit down.

Mr. Speaker: I should not have? stood up.

Mr. Speaker: I should not have?

Shri Ranga: Under that provocation he rose to offer an explanation. You should give him an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: If I stand up, I have something to say, and therefore, that should be heard.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: These things cannot be permitted. It has been reported in this House, it is recorded in the proceedings of the House. Again the same thing is being said. Bring the proceedings and read it.

Shri Khadilkar: I am prepared.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Read the proceedings if you have the guts.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He would not allow me to say a word.

Shri Ranga: It is not one word. What is the use of any Member inveighing against him over his integrity?

Mr. Speaker: I am surprised at the leader of the Swatantra Party. I am saying that he does not allow me to say a word. Then he misunderstands me and twists it in another way.

There is one thing I must bring to the notice of Shri Khadilkar. Here, we are not discussing the conduct of Shri Dwivedy. Therefore, whatever his public conduct might be, we ought to be careful, because if we make personal attack here, one against the other, there would be no debate at all on the subject that we have before us.

Shri Khadilkar: I bow to your ruling.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You are not capable of doing anything.

Shri Khadilkar: I will avoid it.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, he should not refer to these things, whatever personal character he might have.

Even if I wanted to say that, I am not allowed to say. How can I regulate the debates?

Shri Ranga: If you take it in that light, it is very difficult.

Mr. Speaker: The moment he made that remark, I got up, but I was not allowed to say a word.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): The remark of the Swatantra Party leader that the Speaker should not

get up may be expunged. No Member has the right to say you should not stand.

Mr. Speaker: That should rather remain on the record for the future generations to see.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: No Member can tell the Speaker that he should not get up. That is not proper.

Shri Morarka: It is not proper that a Member should say that the Speaker should not get up.

Mr. Speaker: I would prefer this remaining on the record.

Shri Shinkre: He has already explained what he meant.

Shri Khadilkar: When we think of Punjab affairs and Shri Kairon or of Orissa affairs and Shri Patnaik and Shri Mitra, we must bear one thing in mind, that their leadership had some initiative—I am not going to condone them—they had a little drive. If you go to Punjab, people still remember what he has done. He has done certain wrong things, he has done certain things under family pressure, but it must be remembered that he has done a marvellous thing for Punjab.

15.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The same thing has happened in Orissa. (*Interruption*). I am not making it an argument. Have some patience and a little understanding.

If they ignore or bypass the procedure it is because procedure-bound administration sometimes brings things to a standstill. Procedure sometimes becomes an obstruction, and sometimes new procedures have got to be evolved if we want to transform society and build a new civilisation. He did it, but he committed mistakes. If you take the intiative, if you are adventurous, if you are having full drive in certain matters, in certain programmes as Chief Minister or leader, you must take care to see that you do not slip from the highest standards of public conduct or the standards of integrity that must be always kept in sight. Unfortunately, these lapses have occurred.

But what is the contention of the Opposition? Let us try to examine it, because this problem should not be befogged, as some Members in the Opposition have tried by uttering certain general platitudes, or accusing Members of the Congress Party and the Government with all sorts of things. I am not going to indulge in that.

The main question is this. Why has Government not appointed a commission of inquiry? Let me go into that. Unfortunately the Opposition has not gone through the ruling of the Supreme Court. For their benefit, I would like to read out the Supreme Court decision regarding one important matter. The Supreme Court has held in Ramkrishna Dalmia vs. Tendolkar that a commission of inquiry is only a fact-finding body to inform the Government of the factual position in certain issues and its findings cannot form the basis for any civil or criminal action. If they had gone through this ruling of the Supreme Court, they would not have shown such infatuation and clamoured for an inquiry. What is the purpose of the enquiry?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A member of the Santhanam Committee is saying this.

Shri Khadilkar: What has the Cabinet sub-committee said? I am coming to that. A commission of inquiry was not appointed because at the time of the last no-confidence motion the Prime Minister announced that he was going to implement the Santhanam Committee's recommendations, and there he said he had evolved a code of conduct. If the Opposition had taken care to go into all these things, they would have found that to establish a *prima facie* case certain prediminaries have got to be done.

While looking at the evidence and going into the details, did the Cabinet

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sub-Committee get all the evidence or not, when they gave their findings? That is another issue that is haunting their minds. I am coming to that issue also. Sir, fifteen minutes were taken in interruptions and I was just sitting like this. I should be allowed some more time. I shall finish my points in a short time. There is the question of finding out whether it was judicious or not. The Opposition wants that those who are accused should be hanged on the basis of a police report.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): No.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Nobody wants that.

Shri Khadilkar: The Cabinet Sub Committee did not rely on the CBI report only. They have the Accountant-General's and Auditor-General's reports with them; they heard the personal explanations.....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let the Law Minister say that he has got those reports. The Law Minister does not say that these are with him. Let him say so now.

Shri Khadilkar: They heard the personal explanations, written and otherwise. After going through all the pros and cons and exercising a judicial mind, not the official bureaucratic mind, they had taken a decision. It was in keeping with the highest standard of public life in this country and it is particularly the responsibility of the ruling party to preserve it and so they have asked Mr. Patnaik and Mr. Mitra to step down. What was the result in Punjab after the enquiry? Kairon was asked to step down. The end results are the same.

Secondly, in this country we are a democracy. When we accuse persons and charges are flung about persons in authority, it has become the mission of the Opposition in this country; the opposition in this country has undertaken mission of cultivating distrust in the established political authority. It is their mission to spread it. They are trying to survive on the negative ideal, this mission of cultivating distrust in political authority in this country.

Then, there is the question of the Constitution. You have got to act within the ambit, framework of the Constitution.

Shri Shinkre: How many times have you amended it?

Shri Khadilkar; In the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Ambedkar has said that each State is a mistress in its own house. We have to keep article 355 or 356 in view I think I am correct. We cannot interfere with the States in an arbitrary manner.

An hon. Member: So that Patnaik can do what he likes?

Shri Khadilkar: We can try on the political plane; that is to say the party can take action in the political and party plane. Those who are charging that the Congress Party is trying to shield and white wash, they must realise the Congress Party has taken action on a party plane. It was possible because fortunately in this country the Congress Party is ruling. If Ganatantra Parishad was ruling, this would not have been done.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Khadilkar: These people do not understand. The question of pecuniary gain by Mr. Mitra had been raised. I would like to give the decision of a quasi-judicial tribunal, the Election Commission. A complaint was lodged with the Election Commission.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: About what?

Shri Khadilkar: About the result of the election, the Election Commission

could not entertain a complaint and while rejected that peition, the Commission held that he was not concerned in any of these transactions nor made any personal gain.... (*An hon. Member*: Which transaction?)

I will conclude with this point. In this country fortunately, one party, dominant party is ruling. One great political scientist, a close student of Indian development Morris Jones, who had written a book on our Parliament, observes:

> "Without that dominant party (Congress Party) there could hardly have been a successful imposition (of a vision). At least in that sense then the one dominant party system has served not to destroy but to sustain parliamentary institutions."

In other countries the dominant parties have destroyed parliamentary system. Keep this in mind and keep one more thing in mind. In this country since one dominant party is ruling, our leadership since the Gandhian days, Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru and the present Prime Minister, the party leadership has liberal and broad attitude, transcending party considerations which had served as a forum for Opposition and therefore, the Opposition also look to the leadership as if it is the final forum, final arbiter. That must also be kept in mind when we are operating this system, when democracy has collapsed all round. Everywhere there is chaos; there is distatorship I want to ask in all earnestness those who have faith in parliamentary democracy and social change, those who want to build up a new civilisation in this country, are they interested in undermining the democratic system by attacking the party in power which has exercised its power judiciously, keeping in view the basic democratic principles? I would like to appeal to them. In this country, diverse forces had been contained in a broad democratic framework. That is an achievement. Wherever it has not been done, democracy has collapsed. Those who are sitting on this side, whatever weakness they may have shown or whatever mistakes they may have committed—our progress might have been slow; our dynamism might have been lost—they have attempted to keep the diverse forces contained within one parliamentary system, in that social atmosphere. It is a historic achievement of which every Member of this House and the country should be proud. . . . .

Shri N. Dandekar (Gonda): Sir, by common consent, this motion of no-confidence has been given on a limited objective of censuring the Council of Ministers for their continued patronage and protection, in recent months, of corruption in public life, especially when this corruption is well organised, on a massive scale and especially also when such corruption, is indulged in at the highest level, political and official, by men in the upper echelons of the Congress Party. Again, by common consent the debate has centred around the most outstanding example of patronage, protection and corruption, namely, certain financial transactions of the Orissa Government, involving Mr. Biren Mitra, Mr. Biju Patnaik, Mr. Tripathy and Mr. Routray and secondly, the Government's handling of this matter.

16 hrs.

It will be impossible really to appreciate the gravity with which, we on this side, view this situation as well as, quite obviously, the gravity, with which those on the other side view this situation, unless I sketch very briefly the background, the very recent background, of this sudden development and growth of corruption in public life in this country. I do not propose to go very far back, but in the context of the present pattern, this background begins with the Orissa election in 1961. That election exhibited to its utmost degree, the scandal of unlimited resources, re-

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sources of money and jeeps, especially from captive companies of Biren Mitra or Biju Patnaik, resources of unlimited official aid unconcealed and unashamed in its misuse of Government resources and of positions of authority and power of people in official positions of power and authority.

The second development after this Orissa election is, that the pattern of the Orissa elections set the pattern of the 1962 elections in a small way or in a big way, in various constituencies depending upon whether the people in charge of the Congress affairs there were buccaneers of the type of Mr. Patnaik and Mr. Biren Mitra or they were softer men, somewhat more gentlemen. The depth of iniquity and corruption in the 1962 elections was, as the whole of this House is aware, and without exception would agree, reached in the Gonda elections. I wonder how many Gondas there were unexposed and still remain unexposed in the conscience of those who indulge in them.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: No goondas!

Shri N. Dandeker: The next landmark in recent years of the exposure and discovery of corruption lies in no less a person than Shri Sanjivayya who made a most remarkable speech early in 1963 at Indore. We should not forget this. He was then the President of the Congress Party, a person occupying a position of some considerable importance and responsibility in the Congress organisation as well as in the counterpart organisation of the political party that controls the legislatures of this country. To quote him would take too long but to summarise, it is easy. He said he was horrified at the extent to which people in the higher echelons in the political party had made money out of official position or out of occupation of high positions in the party. Hardly had he said it than there was a burst over the years 1963-1964 on this country, a remarkable series of corruption cases of a magnitude that staggers the whole country and also the world over: the Malaviya affair, the Tarkeshwari Sinha affair, the Khadiwala affair, the Kairon affair, the Sanjiva Reddy affair.

An hon. Member: What is that affair?

Shri N. Dandeker: An hon. Member asks what is that affair. He ought to know that the Sanjiva Reddy affair consists in certain pronouncements by the High Court and by the Supreme Court about political vengeance, using the high office of Chief Minister of a certain State for wreaking political vengeance upon those who did not assist him during the previous election, and the result was a wonderful exhibition of —what shall I say—an apparent desire to have cleanliness in politics; and Shri Sanjiva Reddy, like Mr. Biren Mitra or whoever it is that we are talking of, resigned as Chief Minister. Hardly had that been done, than a few months later, he was taken in the Central Cabinet as a Minister.

By the time these various incidents that I have just mentioned and these various examples that I have quoted had been exposed, there were some damaging events which also sullied the image of the party in power, when they began to decide and give a different treatment in cases which subsequently came up before public notice. I refer to the cases of the Chief Ministers of Bihar, of Mysore, and there is a case cooking against the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Then there are the three successive Chief Ministers of Orissa: Shri Patnaik, succeeded by Shri Biren Mitra and succeeded now by Shri Tripathi. All of them are the subject-matter of this debate. All of them are the subject-

matter of a report which is being deliberately suppressed. All of them are the subject-matter or should have been the subject-matter of a look-at by the Sub Committee of the Cabinet.

That is the background, and before I go on to further consideration of the particular subject-matter under debate, I would like to refer to the debate that took place on the Anti-Corruption Bill last session in this House. In the course of that debate, I made three points. I said the breeding ground of corruption lay in the massive laws and regulations and forms and rules and regulations, and controls and quotas, licences and permits. I said that that was the breeding ground of corruption. And we did suggest a specific remedy for it. We suggested that an impartial, judicial body, should be entrusted with this business of dishing out patronage which became a central part of the administration of the country today. That remedy, that only remedy in the present situation, namely, this handling over of patronage to an independent body of people, was rejected.

The second point that I made was this. Corruption would not be rooted out of this country until there was a better example shown at both political and official levels. I specifically mentioned the ministerial level. The third point I made was this—I am deliberately referring to these three points because they are very, very relevant to the present context today—that if public servants, in the sense of officials, were going to be the subject of a most rigorous prosecution, with the most rigorous assumptions made against them, and the most rigorous pruning down of judicial procedure against them, with the most astounding presumptions of law and of procedure, why were Ministers being exempted from that procedure? Then I was given a reply by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi, who was piloting that Bill. And for the moment, inexperienced as I am in political affairs, I was satisfied. He said that in so far as Ministers are concerned, they are entirely public servants within the meaning of a particular section of the Indian Penal Code and he went on to add—this is important—that they were as liable as any other public servant to prosecution for corruption under the Anti-Corruption Act. I am prepared to say that he held the joker up his sleeve which he did not then disclose. He deliberately misled the House, and I want to say with emphasis, beficause,—and I have been following this debate and particularly with great respect what Shri Chagla said and what Shri Sen said—I now find that those gentlemen cannot be prosecuted not because under the law they cannot be prosecuted but the procedure is such that they will never be prosecuted: because the prosecution of a Minister, if he is a Minister in the State Government, has to be obviously approved by the State Government and I cannot see any State Government of Orissa approving the prosecution of a Biren Mitra or a Biju Patnaik or the rest of the gang. Even if in a dream they were to sanction the prosecution, it requires the sanction of the Governor, and for the Governor to sanction their prosecution means those people have again to advise the Governor whether those gentlemen are to be prosecuted, and the same thing holds good as far as the Central Government is concerned. I put it bluntly: there was no technical flaw in law; it may be that they are capable of committing offences punishable under the Anti-Corruption Act; but it is not true in political fact that they can or will ever be prosecuted, and this, as far as I am concerned, is the appropriate focus and definition to the sketch that I have just now made of the corruption background in this country.

It is not a very pretty picture, and it is against that background of mounting discovery and exposure of widespread corruption at the highest levels and of increasing protection and patronage of such corruption by

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the present Government that I feel compelled to view and consider the bigger and worse scandals of Biju-Biren company of Orissa and the handling of that matter by the Central Government.

Now, Sir, the substance of these scandles is contained in three documents. They are, the memorial submitted on the 28th July, 1964 by the leader of the Opposition in the Orissa Assembly to the President of the Union of India; secondly, the report of the inquiry on some of the charges thereon submitted by the Central Bureau of Investigation. I know that on this question the Government is behaving like the three monkeys—they do not see the report, they will not speak about it, they will not hear about it. But the report is there. It has been tabled and no amount of jugglery, that is, that "they are neither genuine nor will I confirm," can take away from the purview of the whole population of this country, through the wonderful publicity given to it by the Press and through the great work done by Shri Kamath in insisting on tabling it and also through the wonderful ruling given, Sir, by the Speaker, those documents which can no longer be concealed, and I do not care who calls them secret, who calls them confidential, who refuses to admit them and who refuses to deny them. The third document is the most remarable and admirable commentary on that report by the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation. It is a document of remarkable lucidity, a document of admirable lucidity and succinctness. In so far as—I want to distinguish here the question of substance and procedure—the substance of our charges against these corrupt gentlemen is concerned, these are the three documents. As for the handling of this matter by the Government of India or by the Council of Ministers, there are two documents—the report of the so-called Cabinet Sub-Committee and the statement made by the Prime Minister.

Now, Sir, at this stage I would like to pause and emphasise that the Government cannot have it both ways. Either they rely on all these five documents to which I have referred or they rely on only two, namely, those documents which they admit are public documents, namely, the Memorial submitted to the President—a complete blank in between—followed by the statement of the Prime Minister. Those are the only two documents, presumably, which they are prepared to admit. I am prepared to argue the case on that footing.

We look upon the first three documents as establishing no more than a *prima facie* case against the gentlemen I have mentioned. I agree, and I have repeatedly, in fact, stressed myself that an accused man is not necessarily guilty. I have said this over and over again in all the extraordinary legislation that has come before the House in recent months, in the last session, and in this session. I said I am not prepared to take it that merely because a person is accused, therefore he is guilty. But, equally, Sir, I am not prepared to shut my eyes to the fact that a person is accused. What we are saying is no more and no less, that on the documents which they admit, namely the Memorial to the President of the Union, on the documents which we claim are also relevant, there, is in our judgment, a sufficient prima faice case against these gentlemen from Orissa to warrant their prosecution. But, Sir, we are not blood-thirsty people. We do not necessarily insist on prosecution.

Shri Dwivedy, while winding up his speech, said that he would be content if this matter were referred to a judicial tribunal. I will come to this question presently again. We look upon the other two documents, namely, the report of the Sub-Committee and the statement by the Prime Minister as the great betrayal of the public interests of this country, by those charged with the duty of advancing

public interest, of establishing decency in public life and of eradicating corruption from the governance of this country.

Now, Sir, this matter has been already debated too long in too much detail, and that detail has been so great, including that by Shri A. K. Sen himself, as if these people were on trial here. I say, Sir, they are not on trial. But they are here on this one question. The question is, is there a *prima facie* case?

Shri Khadilkar said, we better express with some precision what is it that we have got in this debate to urge, what do we accuse the Government of. I have for that very contingency and for that demand, prepared a charge-sheet, if I may say so, and I would take the liberty of reading it out.

Sir, in the name of the people of India in general and of Orissa in particular, we accuse Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri Biren Mitra of repeated and flagrant abuse of their power, position and authority as public servants in the State of Orissa for the purpose of corruptly contriving in diverse ways to obtain substantial financial benefits for themselves and/or for each other, for their families and/or for the families of each other—they do not scratch their own back; "you scratch my back and I will scratch yours", that is the way these things have been going about—and for their political associates, full particulars whereof are set out in the Memorial dated 28th July 1964 presented by Shri R. N. Singh Deo, the leader of the opposition in the Orrisa Legislative Assembly and others to the President of the Union of India.

Sir, we accuse the administration of the State of Orissa under the control, direction and guidance of the aforesaid Biju Patnaik and Biren Mitra of grave dereliction of duty by the evasion of all normal, well-established, rules and procedures, and of all canons of financial propriety in making appointments, awarding contracts, and making purchases to the serious financial detriment of the State.

Sir, we accuse the Home Minister, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, of grave dereliction of duty in regard to the following matters, among others :—

(a) That he attempted deliberately to conceal from this House, and from some members of the Council of Ministers, I am told, the Report of the inquiry made by the Central Bureau of Investigation into some of the matters aforesaid, under the colourable excuse that it was classified by him as a secret document.

(b) That he attempted deliberately to conceal from this House, and from some members of the Council of Ministers, the Report made by a Sub-Committee of the Council of Ministers upon some of the matters aforesaid, under the colourable excuse that it was classified by him as a secret document.

(c) That he sought deliberately to mislead this House and the public by attempting, in the other House, to minimise the significance and gravity of the aforesaid Report made by the Central Bureau of Investigation by claiming, at first, that the said Bureau made no inquiry at all but merely collected and collated some records relating to some of the matters aforesaid; and by endeavouring, later, to extricate himself by quibbling that although an "inquiry" was made no "investigation" had been conducted by the Bureau.

(d) That he knowingly committed a breach of the Official Secrets Act by deliberately disclosing the aforesaid two Reports, (classified by him as secret documents) or the substance

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thereof to one or more of the following non-official persons bodies and their members, namely:—

(i) to the aforesaid Biju Patnaik and Biren Mitra;

(ii) to the Parliamentary Board of the Congress Party (*Interruption*);

(iii) to a group commonly known as the "High Command" of the Congress Party;

(iv) to a rival group commonly known as the "Syndicate" of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee.

(e) That nevertheless he, even now, purposefully, flauntingly and contumaciously refuses either to table the aforesaid Reports in this House or even to confirm or deny the correctness of the contents of the copies of the said Reports, even though certified by an hon. Member of this House to be authentic and tabled by him with the permission of the Speaker.

Sir, we accuse the Sub-Committee of the Council of Ministers of grave dereliction of duty in attempting to cover up corruption and condoning chicanery in high places by glossing over both as "administrative improprieties".

Sir, we accuse the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers of grave dereliction of their plain duty as the highest executive and policy-making body in the Union of India (a) by their failure to appoint a Commission, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court, to inquire fully into the allegations of corruption on a vast scale against the aforesaid Biju Patnaik and Biren Mitra set out in the aforementioned Memorial dated 28th July, 1964 submitted to the President of the Union of India by Shri R. N. Singh Deo and others, and (b) by their patent, persistent and perverse attempts even now to cover up the whole sordid affair.

Sir, above all, we accuse the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers of deliberately placing party interest above the public good.

The crux of the matter, on these accusations that I have read out, lies in the answers to two questions. Was there a *prima facie* case in the memorial—if that is the only document which the Government insist on referring to as the only document in the case—was there a *prima facie* case in that memorial presented to the President of the Union of India? But I am prepared to go further. I am not prepared merely to rely on that memorial. I would like to ask: is there a *prima facie* case in that memorial read together with the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation and the comments thereon by the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation? If so what action has the Council of Ministers taken in the matter? These, I suppose, are the two fundamental questions.

There has been a good deal of jugglery on this question of *prima facie* case. Indeed, Shri Chagla, if I understood him rightly, made the most amazing statement when he drew a distinction between the Kairon case and this case. He said according to the newspaper report—because I do not have the time to wade through the whole report. I rely on newspaper report and I believe it is a true report—he drew a distinction between other cases and the Orissa affair. Shri Chagla said that a Commission was appointed in the Kairon case because the late Prime Minister felt, on the basis of the material before him, that there was no *prima facie* case in Kairon's case. This is a most astonishing statement. If the absence of a *prima facie* case is an adequate ground for appointing a

commission of inquiry to find facts—I agree that a commission of inquiry is nothing more than a commission of inquiry to find facts—then in the absence of a *prima facie* case, when there are only some allegations, it ought to be referred to a commission of inquiry.

But I do not rely on that kind of thing. I believe Shri Chagla was wrong. I think the late Prime Minister did make a statement that he had studied the records and had come to the conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case for inquiry or investigation by a commission of inquiry. So, he was good enough to appoint a commission of inquiry and he bowed to public opinion. Apparently, this Government does not wish to bow to public opinion; nor is it prepared to look at the wretched thing in the face to decide whether there is a *prima facie* case or not.

I was almost going to begin this speech this evening by saying that yesterday I lost a very dear friend for whom I have the greatest reverence; I refer, and I do it deliberately, to the late Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. He died on his feet here in the House yesterday! I have never come across a more astonishing statement; on a perusal of those documents, on perusal of the memorial if that is all that this Government wants to look into, or the memorial read with the CBI report with the forwarding letter of the Director—I do not know; with all the experience that I have had of the worst things in taxation I could not appreciate it—to say that there is no *prima facie* case there renders the whole rationality of things meaningless.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri N. Dandeker: I will take two minutes and conclude my speech I will not take more time though I had intended to deal with a number of inrrelevancies and contradictions that are brought in.

Shri A. K. Sen, relying entirely upon the memorial in so far as documentation was concerned, acted here as an advocate. I accuse him of acting here as an advocate, virtually repeating verbatim the very answers presumably given to the whole affair by Shri Patnaik and Shri Mitra. I do not think that is any sort of evidence. Sometimes he said there is evidence and sometimes he said there is no evidence. Either there is no evidence at all, except the memorial and the Prime Minister's statement, or there is a good deal of evidence. I submit there is a good deal of evidence, including the extraordinary report of the Cabinet Sub-Committee, from which I may venture to read only one sentence.

The crux of the matter was, as members will recall, not merely whether there are improprieties, administrative or otherwise, but whether things were deliberately done to a pattern involving financial benefits, either to these gentlemen, or to their families, or to their political associates. I was astonished to find this document give a *non sequitur* kind of argument. I would like to read only one sentence. I am quoting:

> "Having regard to the explanations given by Shri Patnaik and the representatives of the Orissa Government and the fact that orders were also in fact placed on dealers other than Orissa Agents, of which Shri Mitra's wife was the sole proprietor, the Sub-Committee find it difficult to conclude that this circular . . ."

—the famous circular to buy only in Orissa or from Orissa Agents—

> " . . .circular was issued only for the purpose of benefiting concerns in which they or their relations had personal interest."

It is extra-ordinary, it admits. All it claims is, that was not the only intention. It goes on that one of the intentions was this wonderful business of saving sales tax to the State Government or getting more sales tax to the State Government.

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If I had the time, I could tear this document in bits in the sense that the final conclusion does not tally whatsoever with the earlier statements in this document. I find, this document uses the expression "the pattern of these transactions." The whole point about this is that it is not just an odd charge here or there, but an organised conspiracy in which Shri Biju Patnaik, Shri Biren Mitra, Shri Tripathi and their wives or friends and families, whatever they were, or Shri Routray, all participated. I wish, I could give extracts relating to those two gentlemen.

I will conclude now by just a few observations, very, very simple observations. We are not out for the blood of anybody. What we are out for is that in this atmospher of growing corruption some decisive steps must be taken by the Government of the country and of the day to stop this kind of rut. They cannot go on stalling, playing fun and games with this business merely because their political party is going to be injured or somebody else is going to be injured. I am not interested at the moment in any political party or in any political person.

Fundamentally, the question is a moral one. It is not that I hold these people guilty, but I think—and I am convinced—that there is a *prima facie* case for investigation or inquiry or even perhaps prosecution. But the fundamental question in the handling of this matter by Government is a moral question. What is their moral duty? What is the right thing to do here? I am not concerned with asking who is right, what is right, who is wrong, who was wrong, when he was wrong and all that. I ask the simple question: What is the right thing to do? What is their duty? What is the most difficult path of duty in these circumstances? I suggest, the difficult path of duty, the path of righteousness is the path of cleansing the public life in our country. The larger their majority, the more urgent it is their task and their duty—not our duty—to cleanse the public life of our country. I have no doubt, the answer is only one. If they wish to stamp out corruption, if they wish to introduce decency in public life here, including decency among their own people, the right thing to do is to have a judicial inquiry even if they do not want to go to the extent of prosecuting these people.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Sir, my revered leader—I call him deliberately my leader—Acharya Kripalani, is whispering into my ears not to defend the indefensible case. I am prepared to obey him. It is not because I am briefed on the subject. Unless I feel a case is defensible, I am not the kind of person to defend anybody.

I am now in the Punjab doing some work of administrative reform. Punjab is a State which has established a precedent in the matter of appointment of an inquiry commission. What was the effect of the appointment of this inquiry commission, what was the result, what was the consequence, I want everybody to ponder over.

Shri Dwivedy made a very emotional speech. I am prepared to concede that there was great sincerity and earnestness in what he said. He is very anxious that corruption should be eradicated. Let me assure him that all of us, irrespective of personal or party affiliation, are one with him. On a previous occasion, when a No-Confidence motion was moved for the first time against our new Prime Minister, I said, this Congress Party is a self-regulating party. I can quote instances after instances where we had the courage, we had the impartiality, I would say we had the stature, to punish our own colleagues in order to cleanse public life, in order to lay good traditions for democracy in this country. This Commission in Punjab was appointed—it has already been

explained—and I would appeal to Mr. Dwivedy and his friends and also to the Swantra spokesmen to bestow some thoughts on the legal implications of the step they are asking the Government to take. The Inquiry Commission is concerned with only giving findings and making a report thereon. What probably is in the minds of my friends is that the guilty must be brought to book . . .

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Not merely brought to book but exposed.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: There is a procedure. So far as exposing is concerned, as the learned Acharya says, the Cabinet Sub-Committee and the Prime Minister have exposed in the best tradition that is open to parliamentary system of Government. We could not shoot Patnaik because we are not dictators; we could not prosecute anybody strightway because we have a system of rule of law. (*Interruption*) What they have in mind is that the guilty must be brought to book. Everybody concedes that a person should be presumed to be innocent unless he is proved guilty. What is the form of proving that a person is guilty? The forum is a court of law. It is not a judicial commission, it is not a commission of inquiry constituted under this Act, that merely makes a report. The Prime Minister takes steps thereon. The Government of India has simplified the procedure without going through the formality of a commission and the cost thereof. Usually, the commission sits for a number of months or years, makes a report—it involves so much expenditure—and it is the same Prime Minister who has to take the decision. Here, what we have done is: The same decision has been taken without this formality being observed.

What happened in Punjab? After the report of the Inquiry Commission, Kairon was asked to step down. Here also, two stalwarts of the Congress, one ex-Chief Minister and the other the then Chief Minister, have been asked to step down. And, mind you, one of them is a member of the working Committee. I would ask Mr. Dwivedy or Mr. Ranga whether they can show any instance wherein they have summoned so much courage as to punish a member of their own national executive or their own working committee. If this courage is shown by the Congress Party and the Government, it is a matter for applause and not a matter for criticism.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There has been no question of corruption. I may tell you, when Mr. Ashok Mehta violated the party discipline and the policy of the party, he was driven out of the party.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: He took refuge in the Congress Party.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I have got great respect for the leader of the P.S.P.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana) Wrongly placed.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In this din and dust of charges and counter-charges of corruption, I am happy to see that Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, the hon. leader of the PSP, has set a high standard of political conduct by his objective assessment of the moral worth of our Prime Minister. He has said that the Prime Minister is a man of integrity. But he has also accused the Prime Minister of drift and indecision. Drift and indecision are debatable points, and I shall come to them later

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There, I think my hon. friend will agree.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Integrity is a solid virtue which generates confidence and which makes a democratic system of government work.

The Cabinet Sub-committee has advised the Prime Minister and he has taken some steps on the basis of that advice. This House was the right to advise the Prime Minister on the steps he may even now take. These steps, I may tell you, have to be necessarily non-partisan. If you accuse the Min-

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

isters of the Government of India that they are shielding some of their colleagues because they belong to the same party, I would ask you in all earnestness; 'Are you criticising the leaders of the Congress Party without any bias in your mind? Has not political rivalry and political opposition come into the picture?'.

Shri Ranga: Not in the least.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Not in the least in this case.

There is no chance of my ousting him from the Prime Ministership.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: In my hon. friend aspiring to be the Prime Minister?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Even if the House votes in favour of this no-confidence motion and it is passed, there is no chance of my occupying that position.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: I am appealing to his finer sense of conscience when I say that everyone of us is subjective, and many a time our criticism is also subjective. When we do not like a person, we find faults which may or may not be there.

Shri Ranga: The trouble is that there are so many of them.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: When we do not like a person, we find faults with him, which may or may not be there. But when we like a person it is otherwise.

Shri Ranga: We like so many of you.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This attitude of criticism, relentless criticism, must be modified by a sense of proportion.

In Punjab, I have come across several people who have been discussing this Kairon affair. Kairon, no doubt, stepped down from the office of the Chief Ministership. Afterwards, there was a kind of persecution, and some of my friends, not those who are in government, not those who are their opponents, but some disinterested people, asked me whether it was proper to go on persecuting Mr Kairon who had been deposed. I gave them a story out of the *Mahabharata*. No doubt, Duryodhana was vanquished by Bhima. Nobody took objection to it, even though the game was a litle unfair. But when Bhima overdid it and kicked the crowned head of Duryodhana, even his brothers got angry with him. I would submit that there is a limit to which we have to go in the matter of punishing political leaders.

Shri Ranga: That is why we want this investigation.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: There is a limit to our persecuting propensity. If you overdo it, the very edifice of democracy will collapse not only on your head but on the heads of all the 45 crores of people inhabiting this country.

We have to make a distinction between our political activities and personal activities. We should not make a combination of them for purposes of criticism or advantage.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: We must not make a combination of husband and wife even!

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In fact, this tragedy of the Orissa affair is that it is an unhealthy combination of business and politics. Business and politics do not go together.

An hon. Member: Business and Congress combination?

Shri Raghunath Singh: No.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: It is equally unhealthy to mix up, as it is in the case of our Swatantra friends

Shri Dandekar, civil service attitude, business aptitude and parliamentary flair.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It goes to the credit of Shri Hanumanthaiya that he had the courage to say at the AICC meeing that Shri Biju Patnaik made a statement that if he could spend Rs. 2 crores, he was going to be the Prime Minister of India. In spite of Shri Atulya Ghosh's demand that he should withdraw it, Shri Hanumanthaiya refused, saying 'I will resign from the Congress rather than withdraw it'.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): It is the same Hanumanthaiya speaking, and he always talks sense.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: This strange combination of three attitudes in the mind of Shri Dandekar made him indiscriminately charge everyone of us here with one kind crime or the other. And he was so sure that before we could reply, he ran away from this House!

In the self-same manner as Shri Dwivedy acknowledged the integrity of the Prime Minister, I hope he will concede with equal felicity that our Home Minister, Shri Nanda, is above all charges of corruption and is above temptations (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I concede that by virtue of his being President of the Bharat Sadhu Samaj.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Shri Dwivedy cast a doubt about his noting on the file in the case of what is called the low shaft furnace affair. Of course, it was pitched in a low key.

Regarding the transfer of the low shaft furnace, a doubt has been raised about the role of Shri Nanda in his capacity as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in 1963. Shri Dwivedy referred to a letter of Shri Patnaik to Shri Tarlok Singh regarding the transfer of the low shaft furnace at Paradip. This letter dated 5-3-1963--please note it for verification....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have mentioned the dates. I do not know wherefrom my hon. friend got it. It must be from the records of the Government.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: ..said that the clearance of the Ministries of Steel Heavy Industries, Finance and commerce and Industry had been obtained for the transfer of the plant. The Planning Commission was asked to support the proposal. The Deputy Chairman noted that all the relevant information should be obtained. The next day Shri Patnaik explained the point and gave in writing on what terms the transfer was going to be made. It was stated that the payment to Kalinga Industries by the Orissa Industrial Corporation would be made in easy instalments out of profits earned by the plant and that no inerest would be charged by he Kalinga Industries on the amounts outstanding. The Planning Commission was concerned with the effect of the transfer on the State resources in the State plan. Since there was to be no additional burden on the State rescurces, the point of view of the Planning Commission was met, and there was no reason left for raising any objection.

Shri Ranga: Within 24 hours.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Shri Dwivedy knows this fact. He had also some time back put a question on this question in Parliament. He deliberately suppressed the information which should have cleared the position.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, my dear friend.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: You are perfectly free to reply to the clarification that I have offered.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: It was a philanthropic business.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: The most serious political and personal charge made against our Government here came today from Dr. Lohia. He has taken an oath that he will not speak in English. If the rest of the country follows in the footsteps of Dr. Lohia and say that they will also not speak in the language of another person or State, the country will be divided into not two, but 14 or 15 States. That is the determined step he wants our Prime Minister to take. We refuse to take that steps. Even the very socialism he is preaching all over the country in his Hindi language came out of the books written in English. To say that English language must be driven out of India is a kind of direction which is contrary to the direction given by our late revered leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या श्री हनुमन्तैया बतायेंगे कि . . . . . (*Interruptions*). मैं इस झुंड से निबट सकता हूं ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: He advised us to keep the English language in India.

श्री बागड़ी : गांधी जी क्या कहते थे ? वह हिन्दी के लिए कहते थे या नहीं ?

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : माननीय सदस्य कन्नड़ या तेलुगू भाषा के लिए कहें, अंग्रेजी के लिए क्यों कहते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should be heard patiently.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Sir, our leader, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru advised us, even as a window is kept open for fresh air, English language should be kept in India as a source of international understanding and knowledge. It is in this spirit that our Government wants to retain English for the purpose of international intercourse and also to tide over this period of transition.

श्री बागड़ी : आप जैसे अंग्रेज भक्तों के होते हिन्दी नहीं आयेगी ।

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My friend here suggests to me, in Hindi which I follow a little: speak in your own language. Now, I will quote the example of Punjab. I go and sit in the gallery of Punjab assembly or council. I cannot follow the proceedings because they either speak in Punjabi most of the time or in Hindi. If I sit in the gallery of the U.P. Assembly most of the discussion there is in Hindi which I cannot follow. If a Hindiman comes to Madras, he will not be able to follow the proceedings of the Madras Assembly, nor in Hyderabad, nor in Bangalore. Therefore, we have reached a stage, even now, where we are strangers in our own country. And if you make everyone speak in his own mother tongue, a day will come when you should have interpreters in all the States in India for governmental purpose, legislative purpose, maybe, even for business purpose. I am in favour of Hindi being the national language. I want my frinds to realise that time is required to make this language grow into a national language. If you want to grow vegetables you can grow them in three months. If you want to grow a tree, it takes a few decades. If you want to grow a language it takes a few generations. But if you want to make a language the national language of 45 crores of people within one decade, it is an impossibility and it will lead to consequences of all kinds. If Dr. Lohia pursues the kind of policy he is advocating today in this House as well as outside, he would be the person held responsible by the future generations as the man who was responsible for disrupting this country and killing the unity of this country.

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस कान्फिडेंशल रिपोर्ट के आधार पर यह अविश्वास की चर्चा है वह बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न है । इसके गम्भीर होने के दो कारण

हैं, ऐसा मैं समझता हूं। एक तो यह है कि यदि यह रिपोर्ट कान्फिडेंशल या सीक्रेट है तो यह वैस्टर्न कोर्ट तक चल कर कैसे पहुंच गई? अगर यह कान्फिडेंशल रिपोर्ट नहीं थी, अगर यह सीक्रेट रिपोर्ट नहीं थी तब फिर इसको छिपा कर जनतंत्र की, इस लोकशाह की हत्या क्यों की गई? दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कुछ इस में है, उसके ऊपर जब भी मैं ध्यान करता हूं तो मेरे मस्तिष्क में विचार पैदा होता है, प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि एक तरफ तो श्री छागला हैं जोकि बम्बई हाई-कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस रह चुके हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक आर्टिकल यह भी है जोकि एक चीफ जस्टिस ने लिखा है और वह पंजाब के चीफ जस्टिस रह चुके हैं। वे बम्बई के थे और ये पंजाब के थे। दोनों भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों के चीफ जस्टिस रह चुके हैं, दोनों की पोजिशन एक सी है, दोनों का स्थान एक सा है। इस आर्टिकल में उन्होंने कान्फिडेंशल रिकार्ड के बारे में साइमन की एक जजमेंट को कोट किया है। वह लिखते हैं:

"The matter of privilege in court was considered by Lord Simon in a judgment which is perhaps the most important pronouncement on the subject. He observed:

'It is not sufficient ground that the documents are State documents or official or are marked confidential. It would not be a good ground that, if they were produced, the consequences might involve the department or the Government in Parliamentary discussion or in public criticism or might, necessitate the attendance as witnesses or otherwise of officials who have pressing duties elsewhere. Neither would it be a good ground that production might tend to expose a want of efficiency in the Administration or tend to lay the department open to claims for compensation. In a word, it is not enough that the Minister or the department does not want to have the documents produced. The Minister, in deciding whether it is his duty to object, should bear these considerations in mind, for he ought not to take the responsibility of withholding production except in cases where the public interest would otherwise be damnified, e.g., wher disclosure would be injurious to national defence, or to good diplomatic relations, or where the practice of keeping a class of documents secret is necessary for the proper functioning of the public service.

"It will be argued that the requisition of a document by a court of law cannot be equated with the demand of a member of the Opposition in Parliament, and that such demand on his part can be repelled simply by saying that the document is confidential and secret. It is not necessary for the Minister in charge of the department having custody of the document formally and solemnly to claim privilege by means of a sworn statement because the right of the member to ask for information is in no way analogous to the right of a court to call for a document. On the other hand, it has been argued and vehemently asserted that the rights and privileges of the legislature, Central as well as State, are far superior to those of courts of law'."

श्री खोसला जोकि पंजाब के चीफ जस्टिस रह चुके हैं उन्होंने साइमन की एक जजमेंट को कोट करते हुए यह कहा है। जब मैं इस बात पर आता हूं कि यह कान्फिडेंशल डाकुमेंट था या नहीं था तो जो अंधकार है वह साफ हो जाता है। यह कान्फिडेंशल डाकुमेंट नहीं था, यह सीक्रेट रिपोर्ट नहीं थी और इसको दबा कर जनतंत्र की हत्या की गई है। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि इसकी चोरी हुई है और जिन्होंने चोरी की है उनको इस देश के कानून के हाथ में सौंप देना चाहिये वे खुद चोर हैं जिन्होंने

[श्री मौर्य]

इसको कान्फिडेंशल डाकुमेंट कह कर इसको छिपाने की कोशिश की है, यह मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं। इस में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस से कि देश का विदेशों से सम्बन्ध खराब होता हो, इस में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस में देश की रक्षा की बात आये तो फिर इस रिपोर्ट को किस आधार पर, किस बिना पर छिपाया गया, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं।

इसका मतलब तो साफ यही निकलता है कि भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ाया जाए। जिस वक्त भ्रष्टाचार की बात आती है तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जहां से सदाचार की पवित्र गंगा बहती है वहां उस गंगोत्री में ही कीचड़ है। जब गंगोत्री में कीचड़ हो तो मैं नहीं समझ पाता हूं कि इस देश का कल्याण कैसे हो सकता है। जब कोई भी आदमी पोस्ट आफिस में, कोई भी क्लर्क पोस्ट आफिस में एक स्टैम्प छः पैसे का या पंद्रह पैसे का चोरी करता है तो उसको छः महीने की सजा होती हुई देखी गई है। यह यहां पर जब आदेश है तब मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वही मिनिस्टर या वही चीफ मिनिस्टर जो करोड़ों के या लाखों रुपयों के गबन करते हैं या करवाते हैं या उनकी ओर से अपनी आंखें मूंद लेते हैं उनके लिए क्या यही सजा काफी है कि उन से इस्तीफे ले लिये जायें? यह बिल्कुल भी काफी नहीं है। इस देश में फैले भ्रष्टाचार की बात कौन नहीं जानता उसको तो स्वयं श्री नन्दा जी अच्छी प्रकार जानते हैं।

इस देश में अराजकता भी बढ़ रही है, लालैसनेस बढ़ रही है। बीच चौराहे पर इन्सान को मार दिया जाता है। स्वयं सरदार प्रताप सिंह कैरों और उनके तीन साथियों का कत्ल, एक साथ चार आदमियों का कत्ल और वह भी एक ऐसी सड़क पर जो बहुत चलती है जब कुछ क्षणों में कर दिया जाता है और उसका आज तक भी पता नहीं लगता है। क्या यह अराजकता का सबूत नहीं है? क्या यह अराजकता का साक्षी नहीं है? अराजकता बढ़ रही है लेकिन यह सरकार इसको रोक नहीं पाई है। एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है कि हम यहां कानून को कायम रखना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोकशाही की हत्या की जाती है। डी०आई०आर० का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है, प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन एक्ट का दुरुपयोग किया जाता है। यह जो संकटकाल न कानून है इसका इस्तेमाल जिन के खिलाफ होना चाहिये था नहीं हुआ है। एक पार्टी को देशद्रोही कहा जाता है। उसको चुनाव लड़ने की चुनौती दी गई थी।

17 hrs.

उस ने चुनौती को कबूल किया और जनता ने उनको चुन कर भेजा। जब वह चुन कर आ गये और उन्होंने यहां पर यह गृह मंत्रालय के मुंह पर और कांग्रेस दल के ऊपर एक तमाचा मारा फिर भी उन को डी०आई०आर० में रोका जा रहा है। आज जनतन्त्र की हत्या की जा रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की हत्या से लोकशाही की हत्या हो रही है और उस की रक्षा केवल आप कर सकते हैं। यह सदन कर सकता है। आज कांग्रेस के लोग एक ऐसी तानाशाही की ओर बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं जिस से वहां कभी भी किसी तरह की परेशानी हो सकती है। क्या मैं गृह मंत्री नन्दा जी से पूछ कि जब एक पति अपनी पत्नि को मारता है और कुछ समझदार पड़ोसी उस के पास आ कर कहते हैं कि उस असहाय को क्यों मारते हो तो वह कहता है कि यह बदचलन है, यह कुलटा है, यह पतित है, जब इस तरह की बात होती है तो कोई भी स्वाभिमानी, कोई भी सेल्फ-रिस्पेक्टिंग हस्बैंड, कोई भी आदमी जो अपने मन में इज्जत रखता है उस स्त्री को अपनी स्त्री बना कर कैसे रक्खेगा। ऐसी हालत में उसे डाइवोर्स क्यों नहीं दिया जाता। अगर यह

बात सच है कि लेफ्टिस्ट कम्यूनिस्ट जो केरल में चुन कर आये हैं वे चीन के दलाल हैं तो उन को क्यों नहीं देशद्रोही करार दे कर उन की पार्टी को बैन किया जाता। क्या आज इस का कोई जवाब गृह मंत्री नंदा जी के पास है। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि वे विदेशी एजेन्ट हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप उन को चुनाव की चुनौती देते हैं, और जब वे चुन जाते हैं तो आप उन को डी०आई०आर० में रोकते हैं। जब मैं इन बातों को देखता हूं तो मेरे मन में बड़ी शंका पैदा होती है। दूसरी बात मैं यह भी बतला दूं कि कांग्रेस के लोगों के दिल में यह बात पहुंच जाये तो मैं समझूंगा कि मेरा कर्त्तव्य पूरा हो गया। वे जानते हैं कि वे किस तरह से चुन कर आते हैं। जब वे चुन कर आते हैं तो पाते हैं कि किस तरह से जीपों का पेट्रोल पानी की तरह बहाया जाता है, किस तरह से सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा सरकारी मशीनरी का वह गलत इस्तेमाल करते हैं। अभी हाथरस में उपचुनाव हुआ। कांग्रेस बड़े घमंड से कह सकती है कि वहां पर वह चुनाव जीत कर आई है। लेकिन वहां के लोगों को वोट डालने का अधिकार इस्तेमाल नहीं करने दिया गया। उन को वोट नहीं डालने दिया गया। अगर गृह मंत्री वहां के आंकड़े उठा कर देखें तो केवल 9 प्रतिशत लोग वोट डालने के लिये गये। वहां लगभग चार लाख साठ हजार वोटर हैं, लेकिन उन में से केवल 70 या 75 हजार लोगों के वोट पड़े हैं। उन में से भी जो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं, अछूत कहे जाने वाले लोग हैं उन को परची नहीं दी गई, उन्हें वोट नहीं डालने दिया जया। इस तरह से आज के राम राज्य के नेतृत्व में इस प्रकार गठबन्धन हुए हैं। जब मैं इन बातों को सामने रखता हूं तो एक तरह का मन में क्रोध पैदा होता है कि एक तरफ तो भाषा के प्रश्न को ले कर के हमारे मंत्री इस्तीफा दे देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो हमारे करोड़ों भूखे नंगे लोग हैं, कम से कम दस करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिन को अछूत कहा जाता है, जिनको शोषित कहा जाता है और जिनकी पर कैपिटा इनकम 50 पैसे से ज्यादा नहीं है, उन की रोजी रोटी के सवाल पर कोई इस्तीफा नहीं देता है, उन का प्रश्न कोई नहीं उठाता, उन की समस्याओं को समस्या नहीं समझा जाता। आज इस देश में, इस आजाद मुल्क में उन को गुलाम बना कर रक्खा जाता है, उन का शोषण होता है, उनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। यहां पर कुछ फनेटिक इन्सान, चाहे वह हिन्दी फनैटिक हों या इंग्लिश फनैटिक हों, झगड़ा शुरू करते हैं, एक आन्दोलन चलाते हैं, उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता है, उन की बातों को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है। मैं बतला देना चाहता हूं कि यदि यहां सर्वहारा शोषित समाज के लोगों की, जिन को अछूत कहा जाता है, जो दस करोड़ की संख्या में हिन्दुस्तान में बसते हैं, रोटी रोजी का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया, उन की समस्याओं समझ कर के हल नहीं किया गया, तो यहां पर एक ऐसी क्रान्ति होगी जिस का ठिकाना नहीं है। यदि यहां पर भाषा के नाम पर खूंरेजी हो सकती है तो रोजी रोटी के सवाल पर यहां और भी अधिक खूंरेजी हो सकती है। इस को कोई रोक नहीं सकता। भाषा के प्रश्न पर तो कोई खूंरेजी का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, लेकिन भूख को रोटी मिले चाहे अखरी ही क्यों न हो, नंगे को कपड़ा मिले चाहे टुकरी ही क्यों न हो, खानाबदोश को मकान मिले चाहे झोपड़ी ही क्यों न हो। अगर यह नहीं मिलती तो मैं इस लोकशाही को लोकशाही कहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं, अगर यह नहीं मिलती तो मैं इस समाजवाद को एक बड़ा ढोंग समझता हूं, मैं इसको जनता के खिलाफ बड़ा भारी साजिश समझता हूं।

मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार है, भुखमरी है, असमानता है, अराजकता है और यह दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। कोई भी इन्सान इस के ऊपर ध्यान नहीं देता है। इन बातों के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि

[श्री मौर्य]

ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताकत के साथ इस जनतन्त्र को, इस लोकशाही को जो हजारों वर्षों बाद आजादी मिली है उस को जीवित रख सकें।

यहां बहुत से आर्गूमेंट्स आये। मैं उन में नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं इंटरप्रेटेशन के चक्कर में नहीं पड़ना चाहता। वैसे मैं भी कानून का विद्यार्थी हूं लेकिन इन्टरप्रेटेशन के चक्कर में नहीं जाना चाहता कि यह इन्वस्टिगेशन है या एन्क्वायरी है। सरकार इस को खुद अपने मन से देखें, लेकिन मुझे यह बतलाया जाये कि अगर उड़ीसा के अन्दर कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं हुई तो जो वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर बने थे उन्हें क्यों हटा दिया गया। कोई न कोई कारण होगा, कोई न कोई वजह होगी जिस के कारण हटाया गया होगा। अगर कोई कारण नहीं था तो किस कारण से हटाया गया इस की पब्लिक एन्क्वायरी, जुडिशल एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए और मालूम किया जाय कि वहां पर कोई गबन किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है। एक तरफ भूखा इन्सान, भूखा बच्चा अपने पेट की ज्वाला को बुझाने के लिए छः आने की रोटी चुरा लेता है तो सिर्फ यह शब्द कहने पर मुझ पर डी० आई० आर० लगाया गया कि छः आने की रोटी चुरा लेता है उसको सजा दी जाती है। लेकिन उन को कोई नहीं पूछता जिन मिनिस्टरों के बंगले बनते चले जाते हैं। आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के भूतपूर्व प्रेजिडेंट के शब्द हैं कि जिन के पास एक हजार रुपया भी बैंक बैलेन्स नहीं था उन के पास आज लाखों और करोड़ों के बैंक बैलेन्स हैं। जिन के पास मामूली सा मकान नहीं था उन के पास आज अट्टालिकायें नजर आती हैं। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व प्रजिडेंट का कहना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स दिया है या नहीं। यह तमाम बातें मैं मंत्रियों के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं।

यदि कांग्रेस के लोग यह चाहते हैं कि इस देश में लोकशाही चले तो उन को देखना होगा कांग्रेस पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर, समता के नाम पर, मानवता के नाम पर और इस आजाद देश की लोकशाही के नाम पर कि हजारों वर्षों बाद जो आजादी मिली है उस में इन्साफ क्या है और नाइन्साफ क्या है। अगर हम इस में तमीज नहीं करते और मुल्जिमों को सजा नहीं देते तो मैं उन से यह भी कहता हूं कि आज विरोधी दलों में चाहे ताकत हो या न हो कांग्रेस को समाप्त करने की, लेकिन कांग्रेस में स्वयं ऐसी ताकत पैदा होगी जो उन के इस शीशमहल को जला कर खाक कर देगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion that this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers. As is customary on such occasions, when the spirit of the guillotine of Parliament is invoked against the Government, the mover of the motion reminded us of many of our alleged sins of errors of omission and commission and asked the House to give the last unction to the soul of this Government.

We were told that this Government is guilty of protecting and exonerating those who are guilty of corruption, those who are guilty of abuse of power. We were told that this was being done because we put the interests of our party above the interests of the State. Sir, I rise to accuse the Opposition, on the other hand, of putting partisan interests above the interests of the country and the interests of democracy. I say this in spite of the fact that the Opposition is trying to create the impression that it is we, on this side of the House, who are defending corruption by standing in support of the action that Government took. I wish to say that no one on this side

of the House for one moment thinks in terms of defending corruption or impropriety. Whenever there has been a charge levelled against any person holding public office, whenever those charges have been supported by evidence, we have been willing not only to take action but to take the most stringent action, and we have been found willing to ask any one who has been found guilty of such impropriety to pay the highest penalty that democracy can demand of a man who holds a public position.

What, Sir, is the position, as far as the Opposition is concerned? They say that we are trying to defend corruption; they say that we are trying to defend impropriety. In the name of fighting corruption and impropriety what they want to do is to stampede us into committing a grave impropriety in our effort to combat the campaign of slander that some Opposition parties have embarked upon. Frustrated by their repeated election reverses and the verdict of the electorate, they hope to achieve by whispering campaigns and slander campaigns what the election campaigns have failed to yield, as far as they are concerned.... (*Interruptions*)

The charges that the Opposition have levelled primarily refer to the State of Orissa. It was open to our Government to say that all the statutory and constitutional provisions in the State that the State Legislature and its organs like the PAC can command should be exhausted before the Centre would entertain representations or allegations on such matters. Perhaps, if another party were in power in the State, a party that is in opposition at the Centre, it would have stoutly opposed any action on the part of the Centre as unwarranted, unconstitutional interference with the rights of the citizens or the State, would have invoked the Constitution, democratic propriety and the tenets of federalism, and accused the Congress Government at the Centre of intolerance and impatience to discredit and dethrone a State Government which was not being run by the party in power in the Centre. Is it our fault today that, because the Government in Orissa is being run by our party, we are willing to supplement the constitutional authority of the Centre with the discipline of the party and make those who have been found guilty of the charge of impropriety vacate their offices? If the Congress wanted to derive partisan advantage from the position that it occupies at the Centre and the State, it certainly could have followed a different course.

But Sir, what did the Centre do? It did not wait for the processes that could have been insisted upon at the State level being completed. It did not procrastinate or prevaricate. It made use of the machinery available with the Centre, the CBI, to ascertain as much of the facts as it could and on the basis of the material that came to light, a sub-committee of the Cabinet scrutinised the evidence and came to two conclusions—one, that there was impropriety in certain of the transactions that formed part of the allegations—was this exoneration, I ask the Opposition—and, two, that their examination had not given them grounds to conclude that there was deliberate misuse of authority for personal gains and that, therefore, there was no need to constitute a commission of inquiry.

I have great respect for the hon. Member for Amroha, Acharya Kripalani, and for Shri Dandeker too. He too is an honourable man. We were accused, a list of accusations was regaled to the House and we were asked why a commission of inquiry on the Denning model was not appointed here?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: On a point of order, Sir.

Some hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: My point of order is under rule 356, irrelevance or repetition.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the irrelevancy here?

Some hon. Members: No interruption.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: He is repeating the same arguments. Let him give fresh arguments . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Sir, when arguments go home, points of order are taken refuge in. This sorry spectacle has been witnessed by this House since yesterday.

We were asked, why is it that a commission on the model of the Denning Inquiry was not appointed? But it is forgotten that the case of Mr. Profumo was a considerably simpler case. In that case the question was whether Mr. Profumo was a security risk and whether he had misled the House. Here it is a different type of case. It is a case in which it is alleged that power has been abused and that individuals and companies have fattened on the coffers of the State, that money has been given from the treasury of the State in improper, irregular deals setting aside normal practices to allow patronage to a firm or firms with which those in Government have been associated.

Sir, every parliamentarian worth his name knows that there is such a thing as the Public Accounts Committee. What is the Public Accounts Committee meant for? What is the jurisdiction of the State legislature over the control of public expenditure? The State legislature and the Public Accounts Committee are clearly expected to and thoroughly scrutinise the way public money is spent and the way contracts are entered into. If, therefore, the Government did not recommend the immediate appointment of a commission of inquiry, it was not because the Government was afraid of facts or because it wanted to suppress information. As has been pointed out by my hon. and distinguished colleagues, the Members for Jhunjhunu and Naini Tal yesterday, the Government's record on this account is irreproachable. All the allegations that have been made were on the financial transactions of the Government of Orissa, on the use of public money, on favouritism and irregularity in purchases and the like. The accounts of the Government are placed every year before the State legislature and the PAC, and the PAC and the Legislature have the responsibility and the right to scrutinise every financial transaction of the Government.

It is in this context Sir, that I accuse the Opposition of dereliction of duty. Here, I have to refer to the repeated attempts that the Government of Orissa and the Chief Minister made to have a thorough investigation into all the impugned transactions and in fact into the entire financial transactions of all the companies in question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is up.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I wish, I had some more time.

Some Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Morarka: At least five minutes more.

Shri Ravindra Varma: As soon as the persistent allegations came to his notice, Shri Patnaik offered to the Leader of the Opposition, who is the first signatory to the memorandum . .

Shri P. K. Deo: He may lay his speech on the Table.

Shri Ravindra Varma: ....as also the Chairman of the PAC to examine and investigate the deals in question. What did he do? . . . (*Interruption*). The Leader of the Opposition on whose behalf it is claimed that he has devotion to the institutions of democracy first agreed to conduct an inquiry. When the Speaker gave him a directive that the Public Accounts Committee itself should go into the question, he agreed to conduct the inquiry. But later, he backed out. On what issue? On what ground? He backed out because there was some

murmur somewhere that he might be got over or influenced by Mr. Patnaik.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : माननीय सदस्य पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी से सदस्य लगते हैं।

Shri Ravindra Varma: This is the devotion to duty that is extolled! I say, Sir, that this shows the way in which they have been deflected from the path of duty. The leader of the Opposition suddenly retreated from the position on grounds which do not do credit to his self-confidence, confidence in his own case or integrity, or his devotion to the duties of the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may conclude now.

Shri Ravindra Varma: Sir, for lack of time, I cannot go into this question at length. But I want to say that if this House, listening to the arguments of the Opposition, is willing to soft-pedal the processes that are laid down in our Constitution, it will be beginning of sad days for our country? Is the Opposition suggesting that we should short-circuit statutory processes and ignore the competence role and functions of the Orissa Legislature? Will they have advocated it if one of the Opposition Parties was in power in Orissa? They would then have accused us of abridging the rights of the State Legislature and making a mockery of the autonomy of States. Is it suggested that this House or the Government should not wait for the report of the Auditor General, should not wait for the Public Accounts Committee to conclude its investigation but should soft-pedal the rights of the State Legislature, impugn the integrity and statutory functions of the independent machinery of the Auditor General and set up a Commission of Inquiry to appropriate the functions of the State legislature and its organs?

Sir, if you will permit me, I shall conclude by saying a few words about what Shri Indrajit Gupta had said yesterday. Yesterday, the hon. Member, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, said that the Congress was subverting democracy and the Constitution in this country. Anyone can say anything in a democratic country. As far as political casuistry is concerned, it is well known that the philosophy that Mr. Gupta subscribes to is unbeatable. He said that the Congress is subverting the Constitution, the Government is subverting the Constitution, because it is allowing the growth of monopoly. It suited him to ignore the appointment of the Monopoly Commission, the amendments of the Company Law, the amendments of the Banking Act and the policy of taxation that this Government is pursuing. The reason is clear. To him the only way to end monopoly is to establish State monopoly over all industries and means of production and, not only that, but the monopolistic control of the State by the Communist Party.

One word more about the detention of the Communists in Kerala and elsewhere. (*Interruptions*). This is a very important question and I hope you will give me one minute more. It is said that these gentlemen are being detained on suspicion. What is suspicion? We had a full-dress debate here in this House and all the facts were placed before us by the Home Minister. Was one of those facts contradicted by anyone sitting opposite? Was one of those statements alleged to have been made by the leaders of the pro-Peking group contradicted or denied by any one from there? No, Sir. When it is proved that the portraits of Mao Tse-tung are hung—not hanged—and worshipped at their conferences. When it is proved that there is sympathy for the Chinese and that there is ambiguity and hostility on the question of aggression, I wonder what esoteric faith performs the alchemy by which aggression is converted into liberation. It is an admitted fact that the Left Communists....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri Ravindra Varma: I am concluding. (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : प्रधान मंत्री को बोलना है। आप इनको समय दे रहे हैं। कांग्रेस को उस के हिस्से से ज्यादा समय दिया जा रहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Ravindra Varma: It is admitted that by revising their views on parliamentary democracy, they have gone back to the path of insurrection, violent revolution and destruction of State apparatus in this country. If the right of freedom of speech and other rights guaranteed in democracy are to be used to destroy democracy, used as instruments for the destruction of democracy, I ask, can't democracy defend itself? If as Shri N. C. Chatterjee says the right of the individual is supreme and the necessity to protect the pattern of society that can guarantee those rights may be ignored with impunity then may I ask whether Government has to be a managing agency for hospitality in no-man's-land?

In conclusion Sir, I would like to say that if we uphold the proposition of the Opposition, if like one of the ilk of the Opposition, we take freight at our responsibilities and give the go-by to due processes and procedures, show scant respect to the functions and powers of the organs of State legislatures and reduce their value and autonomy by refusing to work them, by contributing to their atrophy, we shall be abdicating our responsibility to protect the rights, prestige and dignity of the different institutions in our democracy, and we shall be allowing the Opposition to stampede us into impropriety. We shall then be giving in to their attempt to achieve through a whisper campaign what they have consistently failed to achieve through their election campaigns. Sir, I urge the House to reject the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. Shri Sezhiyan.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting this motion of no-confidence moved by my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. I am fully conscious of the arithmatic of the strength of the various parties here. The ruling party may afford to be confident of its strength to oppose and defeat any number of censure motions here. But a democratic government should rely not only on its numerical strength but also on its moral strength. They should enjoy the confidence of not only the House here but of the entire country.

My hon. friend Shri Hanumanthaiya just a little while ago was giving a narration from the *Mahabharata* to rebutt the charges made not only in Orissa but also in other places. But he forgot one fundamental and basic lesson of the *Mahabharata*, namely that the Pandavas did not rely on their numerical s'rength for their victory. Though Duryodhana and his brothers numbered 100, and the Pandavas were only five, still fate decreed against numerical strength, because *Dharma* was not with Duryodhana but with the Pandavas, and, therefore, only the Pandavas won ultimately. Therefore, instead of relying merely on numericall strength, my hon. friend should rely on the strength of *dharma* and then establish his proposition.

In a democratic set up, the successful functioning of it depends on the dignified functioning of the legislature, judiciary and executive. Unless these three units function effectively and in co-ordination, we cannot say that democracy has functioned in an effective way. Unfortunately, in our country, the legislature is not taken into confidence; the judiciary, is not allowed it to function in the right way; so far as the executive is concerned, all the black facts of the executive are kept

in darkness. Therefore, I would appeal to the members of the ruling party to search their conscience and to say whether everything that should have been done has been done. If they look into their own conscience, if they look at the picture of Dorian Gray, they will be able to see the sickening, ugly and corrosive growth of a monstrosity there which is anything but democracy.

What we say about this government is that there has been no direction, no definiteness, no clarity, and no understanding of the situation. Whenever they approach any problem, they approach it with a sort of helplessness, vagueness, ambiguity, mystification and downright deception. Take, for instance, the CBI report itself which has been placed on the Table of the House by Shri Kamath. The spokesman of the Government party was arguing that there was a words of difference between enquiry and investigation. I do not know whether the common man is worried about this kind of distinction. But with all deference to the learned Shri Chagla, I have to point out that in the C.B.I. report that has been placed on the Table of the House and available in the Library at page 3, under the heading 6(a) in sub-para 2 it has been stated:

> "Further investigation has revealed that there was an existing agreement which was arrived at prior to Shri Patnaik becoming the Chief Minister that the stamp duty in the case should be borne by the State.".

But so far the Government has neither accepted nor denied it. On the basis of the document placed on the Table, it has been clearly stated that further investigation has revealed many things. If this is the correct report, then those persons who drafted this report know fully well the difference between 'investigation' and 'inquiry', and would not have used the word 'investigation' without being aware of its full implication. Further, these things have been investigated and looked into by a department of the Government called Central Bureau of Investigation. I do not know what that word 'Investigation' means in that context.

Also here we have got a stout-hearted Home Minister, Shri Nanda, who has sworn that he would root out corruption in two years. I do not know whether he is going to stick to that time schedule. But I would say one thing. With all his sincerity, he is fighting against corruption, he is a sworn enemy of corruption. But when it comes to a question of the corrupt, he leaves them aside.

In the Santhanam Committee's Report, there is a specific observation about this aspect. I am referring to it because the Government is fighting corruption, not the corrupt. On page 8 of the Report, the Committee says:

> "Complaints against the highly placed in public life were not dealt with in the manner that they should have been dealt with if public confidence had to be maintained. Weakness in this respect created cynicism and the growth of the belief that while Government were against corruption, they were not against corrupt individuals, if such individuals had the requisite amount of power, influence and protection".

This is the verdict of the Santhanam Committee, that all along our Government is fighting against corruption but not against the corrupt. This is the whole basic tenet behind the policy of Government that people with influence and enough power can always get through, however corrupt they may be.

Take another instance where they fight against the shadow not the reality. Take our border. They say that India is fighting aggression. But they are not prepared to fight the aggressors. I would ask Government what happened to the solemn pledge this Parliament took on November 14, 1962 with complete unanimity, to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil

[Shri Sazhiyan]

of India, however long and hard the struggle may be. There was a wonderful and spontaneous response of the people, a mighty upsurge amongst all sections of our people. There was created among all sections of our people, a confidence, an earnestness and a determination to drive out the aggressor. But it has been squandered away, frittered away by this Government. The response and unity of the country exhibited then have been frittered away, and the confidence reposed by the people in it has been lost by this Government, because the people have noticed this policy of this Government, of fighting aggression but not the aggressor, of fighting corruption but not the corrupt, of fighting the ghost, not the reality.

At that time, we gave enough power to the Government. We gave it the DIR. We gave Government arms and ammunition. But these were used not to fight against the aggressor but against our own people. The DIR has been used and is being used not for the security of the country but for the security of the Congress Party itself. If they have specific charges against anybody, let them bring him before a court and prove them. It was said here that no man should be pronounced guilty unless he has been tried and his guilt proved. Then why are you taking shelter under the DIR? Why not bring those people before a court of law, prefer specific charges against them and let the matter be decided by the court?

In the DMK agitation, one of the leading members of our party, Shri Karunanidhi—he is deputy leader of the Opposition of the Madras Legislature has been taken into custody, we do not know for what reason. He has been taken into custody under the DIR and has been sent overnight 400 miles away to Palayamkotai. He is a pleurisy patient in weak condition and he has been put in solitary confinement.

I want to ask: if there are any specific charges against him, why not bring the matter within the cognisance of a court? If he has done anything endangering the security of the country, why not a prosecution be launched against him? But do not use the DIR which is intended for safeguarding the security of the country. By this means, you are prolonging the state of emergency, only to protect the Congress Party.

We have given arms and ammunitions to our army to fight against our enemies. But what happens is that these things are being used not against the aggressor, but against our own people. The army has been sent not to the frontiers to drive away the aggressor, but it is being sent to the small villages in Tamil Nad like Thiruchemgode Kumarapalayam, Pollachhi and other places. As to what they did there, I need not say much. I will only quote the PTI report of February 12. PTI is known to be an institution unbiassed politically. Under the date line of Pollachi, February 12, they said:

> "The Madras regiment, recently drafted to reinforce the police, resorted to light machine gun fire to disperse a violent mob."

I want to know whether arms have been given to our army to drive away the aggressor or to shoot down a seven-year old boy, an eight year old girl or a 60 year old man in the way they did at Jollachi Thiruchemgode and Kumarapalayam. Even now the army is harassing the people there.

If they had made the position regarding the language issue definite and clear earlier, much would have been avoided, but what has happened? Now the Prime Minister and the Home Minister are assuming a posture of injured innocence. They say: "Nothing has been done on 26th January. Nothing has been done before. Why do you get angry? Why should there be an agitation?" But I have

got here in my hands a bunch of these memos and circulars issued by the Government from October onwards up to date on the introduction of Hindi as the official language.

There was a Home Ministry circular issued in October, 1964 which called for special reports from the various Ministries by October 15, 1964, indicating the steps so far taken by them to promote the use of Hindi for official purposes in view of the approaching dead line of January 26, 1965, when Hindi becomes in law the official language of the Indian Union. The Ministerial order said that it would be desirable to introduce a few printed forms in Hindi even before January 26, 1965 to create the necessary psychological atmosphere for the changeover. Therefore, they were contemplating the changeover and they wanted to create the necessary psychological atmosphere?

They have been issuing many circulars. I have got with me the Southern Railway Gazette issued on 16th November, 1964, wherein it has been said:

> "The training of the existing staff in Hindi language should be completed by March, 1966."

The latest one has been issued by the Southern Railway on 1st February, wherein it has been stated:

> "As per article 343 of the Constitution, Hindi becomes the official language of the Union 15 years after the Constitution came into force, i.e., from 26th January, 1965.
>
> The need for learning Hindi for official purposes has thus become a national necessity."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Give them to Dr. Lohia.

Shri Sezhiyan: These things are being issued. However, the Home Minister and the Prime Minister have now made statements and given categorical assurances and I welcome them. I accept the good word of the Prime Minister and hope that it will be carried out.

The Prime Minister was pleased to say on March 2nd in this House:

> "However, either in the matter of recruitment or in the matter of promotion, there is going to be no handicap for those who do not know Hindi."

And he also said:

> "The assurances given by Pandit Jawharlalji will be fulfilled unequivocally and without any reservation."

I welcome these sentiments. We believe in these words, though there have been a lot of circulars. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the true daughter of our late beloved Prime Minister has said that there should be rethinking, and the Prime Minister has come out with these statements and assurances, and we look forward to the time when these things would be given a statutory form, without delaying further. That would go a long way to assuage the feelings of the South. The statements of the Prime Minister have created some effect, but without frittering away this gain, they should come forward with a definite statutory assurance which will go a long way to help.

Democracy rests on three fundamentals—the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. The judiciary should go into the DIR cases. A judicial enquiry should be conducted into all the happenings in the South to ascertain whether violence was on the part of those who conducted the agitation, the unruly elements or the Government, whether repression preceded violence or violence preceded repression. All these things should be gone into by a judicial enquiry. We are not accusing anybody. Nobody need fear if he is not guilty to proceed in a judicial manner. Because in a democracy, however minority their words may be, however small they may be, however unpalatable

[Shri Sezhiyan]

they may be, if you want, you can condemn them in a court of enquiry. In the Orissa affair, in the Madras affair, if in all these things you want to gain the confidence of the people, you can institute a judicial enquiry. You should enquire not only into the firing but into the whole background, why there was violence, how it was created, why there were so many deaths, why should the army be sent there and why did it machine-gun the poor helpless people there. All these things should be gone into, in all their entirety. Then only you will get to know the full picture, but not by doing things in a hush-hush manner or by mudslinging at somebody. There is no use in taking snap decisions or exploring for causes in the Cauvery basin nor in taking out anti-prohibition raids nor going to the toddy shops . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude now.

Shri Sezhiyan: Sir I am concluding.

Take our sincerity. Please institute a judicial enquiry. We will try to prove how much the atmosphere had been vitiated by the vagueness, by the ambiguity, by the intolerance by the imposition of Hindi imperialism in the South. I thank you, Sir, for this opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, before you call upon the hon. Prime Minister to speak, I have a special request to make. We are entitled to hear him uninterrupted because he is our chief spokesman and of the Government. He is the Leader of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hope he will not be unnecessarily interrupted.

श्री किशन पटनायक : प्रधान मंत्री अपनी मातृ-भाषा में बोलें या किसी गैर-हिन्दी वाले के लिए प्रधान मंत्री की गद्दी छोड़ दें।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अणुशक्ति मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : डिपुटी स्पीकर महोदय यह बहस कल से चल रही है और इस में काफी गर्मी और काफी तेजी दिखलाई गई है। यहां वाद-विवाद करीब करीब इस तरह का रहा है कि एक तरफ़ से जो बात कही जाये उसी को मानना चाहिए उसी को सुनना चाहिए और जहां तक हो सका दूसरी तरफ़ की बात को सुनने से इन्कार किया गया है।

17.39 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस सवाल को हमें शान्तिपूर्वक ही देखना है। हम इस में अधैर्य से या बेचैनी से काम नहीं ले सकते।

जहां तक पटनायक साहब या मित्रा साहब का सवाल है उस में बात तो यूं हुई कि प्रेजिडेंट साहब के पास शिकायतें आई। उन्होंने वे शिकायतें गवर्नमेंट को भेजीं और फिर हमारे सामने यह सवाल था कि हम उन शिकायतों की देख-भाल या जो आरोप लगाए गए उन की जांच किस प्रकार करें। मैंने यह देखने के लिए कि आया कोई प्राइमाफ़ेसी केस कोई ऐसा मामला बनता है जिस में उन्होंने कोई ग़लत काम किया हो या अनुचित बातें की हों या इम्प्रापर बातें की हों उन शिकायतों को अपनी एक कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी के सुपुर्द किया जिस में हमारे काफ़ी सीनियर मिनिस्टर्ज़ शामिल थे। उस कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी ने उन सारी बातों को बहुत अच्छी तरह से और गौर से देखा। सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट जब आई उसके आधार पर और उस रिपोर्ट में जो बातें थीं और जो कागज़ात थे वे भी कमेटी के पास आये और उस पर करीब एक सौ सवाल बना कर एक सौ क्वेश्चन बना कर भेजे गये मित्र साहब और पटनायक साहब के पास। उन सारे सवालों में जो कुछ सी०बी०आई० में बातें लिखी

गई थीं वे भी शामिल थीं। उनका जवाब आने पर उसके बाद फिर और पूछ ताछ की गई और खुद पटनायक साहब आये। कमेटी के मैम्बरों ने बहुत सी बातों पर जिन पर कमेटी को सन्तोष नहीं था उनसे सवाल किये और उनके उन्होंने जवाब दिये। इतना ही नहीं उसके बाद उन्होंने और बहुत से डाकुमेंट्स भी भेजे बहुत से दूसरे कागजात भी अपनी बातों के सबूत में भेजे, जो कुछ भी उन्होंने बयान दिया था कमेटी के सामने उसके सबूत में भेजे। वहां के चीफ सैक्रेटरी से भी बयान लिया गया। इस तरह से जो बातें जो शिकायतें रिपोर्ट में थी उनके आधार पर भी उन से जांच पड़ताल की गई।

मैं कोई कानूनी आदमी नहीं हूं। लेकिन यह बात स्वाभाविक है कि सी०बी० आई० को भी अगर कोई मामला आगे बढ़ाना होता है तो वह केस कोर्ट में ले जाती है प्रासीक्यूशन करती है। सी०बी०आई० की रिपोर्ट कोई आखिरी रिपोर्ट नहीं थी। वह मामला जब कोर्ट में जाता है तो कोर्ट सी०बी० आई० की रिपोर्ट पर फैसला करती है। हो सकता है उसके पक्ष में करे हो सकता है उसके खिलाफ करे। इसलिए उस रिपोर्ट को एक आखिरी रिपोर्ट मान लेना यह बात मुनासिब नहीं होगी उचित नहीं होगी।

जो कमेटी ने जांच की जो देखभाल की जो बातचीत की जो सवाल जवाब किये और जो डाकुमेंट्स और कागजात आए उनके पास उनके आधार पर वह एक नतीजे पर पहुंची। उनका नतीजा जैसा आप जानते हैं यह था कि उन लोगों ने कुछ इम्प्रोप्राइटीज की है जिन की वजह से कमेटी ने अपनी राय साफ उस सिलसिले में दी उस सम्बन्ध में दी। वह यही थी कि रुपये पैसे की जहां तक बात है कमेटी ने कहा कि वह शिकायत उनकी राय में साबित नहीं होती है। इस तरह जो एक इम्प्रोप्राइटीज की बात आई और रिपोर्ट मेरे पास आई तो मैंने यह मुनासिब समझा उन इम्प्रोप्राइटीज की बातों को देख कर कि मैं मित्र साहब से और पटनायक साहब से इस्तीफा देने के लिए कहूं।

आपको याद होगा, सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को याद होगा कि मैंने पीछे जब पार्लिमेंट के सैशन में यह नई जिम्मेदारी ली थी तब मैंने कहा था कि अगर किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई इनक्वायरी कोई जांच होगी या कोई शिकायतें की जायेंगी तो शिकायतों और आरोपों की जांच के लिए मैं देखूंगा कि कोई प्राइमा फेसाई केस बनता है या नहीं बनता है और अगर बना तब मैं मिनिस्टर से कहूंगा कि या तो वह इस्तीफा दे दे या इनक्वायरी कमिशन को फेस करे। तब एक इनक्वायरी कमिशन मुकर्रर किया जाए यह बात मैंने उस वक्त कही थी। मैं उसी पर बिलकुल इस वक्त भी अमल कर रहा हूं। उसी बात पर मैं चल रहा हूं। अगर कोई मिनिस्टर या चीफ मिनिस्टर यह कहे कि हम प्राइमा फेसाई बात नहीं मानते जो प्राइमा फेसाई केस बनाया गया है हमारे खिलाफ उसको हम मानते नहीं तो उसका जवाब मेरे पास इतना ही है कि एक कमिशन आफ इन्क्वायरी आपके खिलाफ मुकर्रर किया जाता है लेकिन कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी जब तक चलता रहेगा तब तक आप मिनिस्टर नहीं रह सकते चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं रह सकते। कमिशन आफ इन्क्वायरी अगर आपको एक्विट कर दे छोड़ दे तब फिर आप अपनी जगह पर दुबारा आ सकते हैं। बिल्कुल उसी नीति को उसी पालिसी को मैंने इस में बरता है।

जब यह बात एक इम्प्रोप्राइटीज की आई तब मैंने मित्र जी से और पटनायक साहब से कहा कि यह स्थिति है, यह कैबिनेट सब-कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, उसमें आपके खिलाफ इम्प्रोप्राइटीज ये ये प्वाइंट आउट की गई हैं। वैसे तो मैंने अपनी राय दे दी थी और कह दिया था कि हम आप पर छोड़ते हैं आप अपना फैसला इसके अनुसार करें,

[श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री]

आप खुद ही इसका फैसला करें कि आपका क्या फर्ज है, क्या कर्त्तव्य है । इस बात का यहां मैं उनको श्रेय देना चाहता हू कि उन्होंने अपने इस्तीफे दिये । मित्र साहब ने चीफ मिनिस्टरशिप से और पटनायक साहब ने जो चेयरमैन थे बोर्ड के और कमेटीज में, गवर्नमेंट कमेटीज में थे वहां से उन्होंने इस्तीफे दिये, त्यागपत्र दिये । जब यह बात हो गई, इस्तीफा और त्यागपत्र हो गया तब कोई और बातें इम्प्रोप्राइटीज वगैरह की हैं या मिसएप्रोप्रियेशन की हैं, जिसकी चर्चा उधर से की गई है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एकाउंटेंट जनरल और आडिटर जनरल जो हैं वे उन चीजों को देख रहे हैं । जो उनकी पोजीशन है वह ठीक है । उनकी जांच पड़ताल बड़ी थौरो, बहुत पक्की, बड़ी टैक्नीकल होगी । उसके आने के बाद फिर अखत्यार होगा कि उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जो और कोई कानूनी कार्रवाई हो सकती है वह हो ।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि कमीशन आफ इनक्वायरी स्थापित करने का नतीजा क्या होगा ? जो यह कहा जाता है कि कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी मुकर्रर की जाए, उसका क्या परिणाम होगा । नतीजा तो कमीशन आफ इनक्वायरी का यही होगा कि इस्तीफा देने की बात उनसे फिर कही जाए । जो कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी की सिफारिश होगी अगर वह खिलाफ गई, विरुद्ध गई तो फिर उन से रजिगनेशन ही की बात कही जाए । प्रासीक्यूशन वगैरह की बात तो सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अख्तार में नहीं है । गालिबन अभी जैसा कहा गया स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के एक मेम्बर साहब की तरफ से कि प्रासीक्यूशन की गुंजाइश हमारे लिये तो नहीं है, हम तो उसको नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही कर सकती है । वैसे यह कायदा कानून भी है । खैर उस बात को हम छोड़ दें । लेकिन कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी को कायम करने के बाद भी आप वही चीज करेंगे उसकी सिफारिश आने पर जो चीज कि हमने आज वहां की है । हमने तो एक तरह से देर होने से बचाई है । हमने इस मामले को लम्बा होने से बचाया है । यह चीज हैंग करती है, रुकी रहे, उसको हमने रोका है । इसलिए कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी की नियुक्ति की बात, उसको मकर्रर करने की बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उसकी जरूरत कहां है ?

जहां तक इस सवाल का सम्बन्ध है एक और बात बड़े जोरों से, बड़ी तेजी से कही जाती है। पोलिटिकल लेवेल पर फैसला लेने की बात मैंने कही थी । अब मैं फिर कहता हूं कि उसके माने यह नहीं हैं कि अगर किसी के खिलाफ हमारे, कोलीग्ज में से या मेरे खिलाफ कोई मिसएप्रोप्रियेशन का चार्ज हो तो उसमें हमारा प्रासीक्यूशन न हो । यह बात तो मैंने नहीं कही । यह पोलिटिकल लेवेल की बात नहीं है। पोलिटिकल लेवेल से मेरा तात्पर्य यह था, पोलिटिकल लेवेल से मतलब यह था, उसके माने यह थे कि जो जिस आफिस को होल्ड करता है अगर उसके खिलाफ कोई बात होती है तो फौरन उसके बारे में कार्रवाई यहां गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से या मेरी तरफ से हो जिसमें उनसे इस्तीफा या रेजिगनेशन या त्यागपत्र देने की बात कही जाए । अभी इंग्लैंड में प्रोफ्यूमो केस हुआ है । उस में कुछ डिफेंस सीक्रेट्स की बात भी इनवाल्व्ड थी । उसका हुआ क्या ? उसका नतीजा तो यही हुआ कि उनका इस्तीफा लिया गया ।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पहली बात तो यह है कि किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी करना यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है । साधारणतः एक चीफ मिनिस्टर और वह, वह चीफ मिनिस्टर जिसको कि पार्टी का पूरा समर्थन हासिल

हो, पूरी सपोर्ट हासिल हो, कोई छोटी बात नहीं है । खैर, एक तो हमने चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ इनक्वायरी की । फिर इनक्वायरी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हमने उसे इस्तीफा देने के लिये कहा और उसका इस्तीफा होता है । और जैसा मैंने कहा, उसको अपनी पार्टी में और लेजिस्लेचर में मैजारिटी की सपोर्ट है, , लेकिन तब भी वह इस्तीफा देता है । और फिर आप इसको कोई मामूली बात समझते हैं, आप इसे बिल्कुल कोई साधारण बात समझते हैं कि इस तरह की कार्रवाई हो जाए ? आप अब भी समझते हैं कि इसमें क्या हुआ, और उसमें तो कुछ और ही होना चाहिए था ।

यह ठीक है कि मैं कोई दुश्मनी के नाते इस बात पर विचार नहीं कर सकता, कोई विच हंटिंग करना मेरे लिए नामुमकिन है, लेकिन जो बात इंसाफ की है उसके करने में मैं कभी नहीं रुकूंगा ।

मैं यह समझता हूं कि मैंने अपनी ड्यूटी, अपनी जिम्मेदारी , पूरी तरह से निभाई । इसमें मुझे तनिक भी सन्देह नहीं है कि एक एक कदम जो हमने लिया वह सारा कदम सोच समझ कर लिया और ठीक से लिया । उसमें कोई कमजोरी की बात नहीं है । इस बात में भी कोई सचाई नहीं है कि कहीं से दब गए, या किसी ने दबा दिया। यह कहना कि साहब कहीं मीटिंग हुई, उस मीटिंग का असर पड़ा, यह बात बिल्कुल नहीं है ।

जब शुरू में इस चीज को देख रहे थे तो ठीक है कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब का यह खयाल हुआ था कि इसमें काफी खराबी है और उस पर एक कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए और उसक देखभाल होनी चाहिए । लेकिन यह बात तब की है जब कोई जांच पड़ताल नहीं हुई थी, न बातचीत हुई थी, न ये डाक्यूमेंट आए थे । मगर उसके बाद क्या हुआ ? मैं समझता हूं कि इसी हाउस में होम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि हम उसकी जांच कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अब तक हम इस नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं कि कोई प्राइमा-फैसी केस उन के खिलाफ बनता है । तो जब उस चीज को आप पूरी तरह देखें और पूरी तरह एग्जामिन करें तभी आप ठीक नतीजे पर पहुंच सकते हैं । इसलिए मेरा अपना खयाल यही है कि जो कार्रवाई हुई वह ठीक है, और जहां तक हमारी गवर्नमेंट की बात है, हम उससे ज्यादा आगे जाने को तैयार नहीं हैं ।

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : आप मजबूर किए जायेंगे ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : खैर यह बात ठीक है, आप मजबूर करे तो वह भी हम देखेंगे कि आप कैसे मजबूर करते हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जनता मजबूर करेगी ।

श्री नाथ पाई : देश मजबूर करेगा ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैं कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन और दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज ने इस देश के अन्दर अपने हाथ में गवर्नमेंट ली है, और इतनी शिकायतें करप्शन की उनके मिनिस्टरों के खिलाफ थी लेकिन किसी एक के खिलाफ उस गवर्नमेंट ने दूसरी पोलिटिकल पार्टी के कहने पर उसने कार्रवाई नहीं की । मैं परसोनली जाता हूं, कागजात देखें हैं, कैसेज देखें हैं, और मैं ने उन से कहा कि आपको इसमें कुछ कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए, कुछ जांच पड़ताल करनी चाहिए लेकिन रत्ती भर देखभाल किसी कागज की नहीं की गयी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य: जिस पर यह आरोप है , उसका नाम बताया जाए।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह बेबुनियाद इल्जाम है । हम भी देखेंगे ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इसलिए यह कहना कि हम ही दूध के धोए हैं और बाकी सब साफ नहीं हैं . . . . . .

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : हम इन्सान हैं ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : बस यह बात सही है कि हम सब इन्सान हैं, और इन्सान में कमजोरियां भी होती हैं । कमियां भी होती हैं, अच्छाइयां भी होती हैं , उधर भी हैं, इधर भी हैं, खराबियां उधर भी हैं, इधर भी हैं ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उधर ज्यादा हैं ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : इसलिए मैं तो यह निवेदन करूंगा कि एक वायुमंडल हमको बिल्ड करने की जरूरत है ।

जैसा हम ने कहा, ये तमाम कदम हम ने लिए हैं, और हम ने एक कोड आफ कंडक्ट भी बनाया है ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : हम कोशिश करते हैं कि जहां तक हो सके उस पर अमल किया जाए । लेकिन यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिसमें सब के सहयोग और मदद की जरूरत है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सन्थानम कमेटी का क्या हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । यहां भी तो एक कोड आफ कंडक्ट है, उस पर भी तो अमल होना चाहिए । अब हमें सुनना चाहिए ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जैसा मैं ने कहा कि सवाल ऐसा है कि इसमें हम सब को मिल जुल कर मदद करनी होगी तब इसको पूरा किया जा सकेगा ।

जहां तक हमारी पोलिटिकल रेसपांसिबिलिटी है, और आफिस में होने से हमारे ऊपर आती है, उसको हम मानते हैं और उस बोझ से हम बचना नहीं चाहते, उसे हम शर्क नहीं करना चाहते ।

द्विवेदी जी ने कहा कि मिनासाहब का नाम भी मैं ने अपने बयान में दे दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कैबिनेट सब कमेटी ने उनका नाम उसमें शामिल किया । मुझे लिखकर बताया गया और उसके बाद जब वह बयान मेरे पास आया था तब मैं ने उनका नाम उसमें शामिल किया ।

मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन साधारणतया यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कहा जाता है कि साहब एक कमजोरी है, एक ड्रिफ्ट है और इनडिसीज़न है । मैं इसके ब्योरे में नहीं जाना चाहता । लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि किस मानी में, किस चीज में, यह बात कही जाती है कि ड्रिफ्ट है, इनडिसिज़न है आज हमारे मुल्क में हमारे सामने बहुत से सवाल हैं, टेढ़े सवाल हैं ,

Shri Solanki: Foreign policy, Sir.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : : फारिन पालिसी भी है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि किस बता में ड्रिफ्ट है । जहां तक हमारी बेसिक पालिसीज का सवाल है, वे बहुत साफ हैं, चाहे वह नान एलाइनमेंट हो, चाहे वह पीसफुल कोएग्सिसटेंस की बात हो, चाहे डिस-आरमामेंट की बात हो, चाहे पीस की बात हो——

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : चाहे चीन की बात हो ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : चीन की बात भी । और जहां तक अन्य देशों का सवाल है, जो हमारे खिलाफ हैं उनको छोड़ कर, हम उनके साथ अपने अच्छे सम्बन्ध कायम करने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

श्री हरिविष्णु कामत : चीन के साथ भी ।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : नहीं, वह तो मैंने कहा कि जो हमारे खिलाफ हैं उनको छोड़

दीजिए । लेकिन जैसा कि मैं ने कहा, हम फारिन पालिसी के सिलसिले में भी उन्हीं चीजों पर अमल कर रहे हैं, और मैं नहीं जानता कि कहीं किसी देश की मित्रता हमने इस बीच में खोई है ।

Shri Ranga: Everywhere.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : बल्कि हमें और ज्यादा विश्वास और भरोसा मिला है उन देशों से, चाहे वह यू० एस० एस० आर० हो चाहे वह यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स हो, चाहे वे दूसरे मुल्क हों, उन्होंने हमको विश्वास और भरोसा दिलाया है कि वे अपनी दोस्ती को मजबूत रखना चाहते हैं, बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और उसे कायम रखेंगे ।

हमारी इकानामिक पालिसी को लीजिए या फुड की पालिसी को लीजिए । यह ठीक है कि खाने के बारे में कठिनाइयां रही हैं, दिक्कतें रही हैं । लेकिन हमने जो नीति इस बारे में बनायी उस पर हम ने अमल किया। जहां तक जोन बनाने की बात है, हम ने आज यह सोचा कि हमें जोन्स कायम रखना आवश्यक है क्योंकि हम एक बफर स्टाक, एक रिजर्व बिल्ड अप करना चाहते हैं अपने देश में और उसके लिए जो सरप्लस स्टेट्स हैं वह अपने यहां अनाज और गल्ला खरीदें तब उनकी मदद से हम एक बफर स्टाक और रिजर्व बना सकते हैं । मैं उसके ब्यौरे में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी यह पालिसी सारे देश की पालिसी है । यह ठीक है कि जब हमारा बफर स्टाक और रिजर्व बन जाएं तो हम उस पालिसी को रिव्यू कर सकते हैं और उस पर सोच विचार कर सकते हैं । लेकिन जो आज हमारी पालिसी है उसका फायदा आज भी है । मारकेट में अनाज आ रहा है —

Shri Ranga: Not good.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : साथ ही साथ कीमतें भी कुछ नीचे आ रही हैं । मेरा अपना खयाल है कि अगर अनाज का दाम और उस का भाव गिरता है तो और चीजों के दाम भी गिर सकते हैं ।

हमने अपने बजट में डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग नहीं किया —

Shri Ranga: Question.

18 hrs.

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री और डिफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग न करके हम ने थोड़ी इस बात की कोशिश की है कि उसकी वजह से हमारी इकानामी पर अच्छा असर पड़े । हमारे सामने एक नये समाज, एक सोसायटी के निर्माण की बात है और उस में हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे कोमन मैन, जो हमारे कमजोर भाई हैं, उन की एक मदद और पूरी सहायता की जाय । (इंटरप्शंस) हम ने इस बजट में भी कुछ कदम उठाये हैं, कुछ बातें की हैं और वैसे भी अपने प्लान में उस के लिए खास जगह रखना चाहते हैं । मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस तरीके का एक वातावरण, एक वायुमंडल पैदा करना कि साहब एक ड्रिफ्ट है, कुछ मुनासिब नहीं होगा । अब यह कहने को तो कोई भी कह सकता है इस में कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन यह देश को मजबूत बनाने की बात नहीं है । इसलिए इन बातों को, एक सारे राष्ट्र के हित में, एक सारे मुल्क को ध्यान में रख कर करने की जरूरत है । मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि यह गवर्नमेंट जो आज यहां है, मजबूती से है, रहेगी, चलेगी और काम करेगी ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday a question was raised about certain documents that were being referred to and quoted by Mr. Dwivedy. I requested you that you, in pursuing your earlier decision on the same subject, be pleased to direct that the same document be placed on the Table of the House. You promised yesterday that you would consider the matter and let us know

[Shri Nath Pai]

about it. I wrote to you accordingly. I think that you have considered the issue and I think the House is interested in getting the new document..... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nath Pai: Why are they afraid?

Mr. Speaker: I am listening to him.

Shri Nath Pai: I, therefore, plead with you that since Mr. Dwivedy is going to reply to the debate and since you have had enough time to consider this, you may please tell us whether you have thought the desirability of the new document being placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: At that time I said that I will consider it and watch the proceedings and see whether many Members would quote profusely from that document....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They can get it

Mr. Speaker: The summary was there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Not the summary.

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Dwivedy had quoted from that. I had allowed him. I did not debar anybody from further quoting from it. I never asked anybody that he cannot quote from that; I never prevented any Member from doing that. What I meant was that I would certainly consider it, I will watch the proceedings and if the necessity arises, I will certainly allow. Now, no one else has quoted....

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Dandekar did. You were not there.

Mr. Speaker: Then, he has done the right thing.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर के ऊपर मैमोरेंडम में जो लांछन लगाये गये हैं और जिन का कि जिक्र कल जनसंघ के नेता श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी ने किया था और उन्होंने उस को सभा पटल पर रखने के लिए कहा भी था मैं उसको सभापटल पर रखना चाहता हूं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । माननीय सेदस्य बैठें । श्री सुरेंद्रनाथ द्विवेदी को मैं ने जवाब के लिए बुलाया हुआ है । द्विवेदी साहब को जवाब देना चाहिए ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members...

Mr. Speaker: Would he be able to finish within 10 minutes?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I will take about 40 to 45 minutes.

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would not have taken so much time had the Law Minister not brought in certain things. They have to be replied to. I would again urge that you may kindly permit me to place these three documents on the Table of the House. These documents will conclusively prove that what he has said is not correct and he has distorted the facts.

Mr. Speaker: After all, the hon. Member is only making a reply.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But the reply must be full.

Mr. Speaker: But then it cannot be for 40 to 45 minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But the debate has gone on for 8 to 9 hours.

Mr. Speaker: 40 to 45 minutes are too much. The hon. Member may try to take about 10 to 15 minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If you would permit me, I would place these documents on the Table of the House, and I shall cut short my speech.

Mr. Speaker: Let him quote from them as much as he likes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then, sufficient time must be given to me.

Shri Ranga: I do not know why you are not allowing him to place those documents on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Let him first proceed with his reply and then we shall see.

Shri Ranga: Yesterday, you had promised that you wanted time to consider and then you would give your ruling. So many Members have quoted from these documents. It is only proper that they have to be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Let him quote from it and let him proceed with his speech.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: None from this side has quoted from that report. They want to humiliate the Government by pursuading you to allow them to place it on the Table of the House. We resist this attempt on their part.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We started this debate on the 15th instant, and 15 Members have participated in it including three hon. Ministers. Excepting for Shri Khadilkar who is a very honourable Member of this House, and who adopted some dishonourable methods in order to throw mud, and took this debate to a lower level....

Shri Nath Pai: He specialises in that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: ....the discussion and debate have gone on very well.

While concluding my speech, I concluded as follows:

> "....I repeat what I stated in the beginning, namely that I am not approaching this question from the personal point of view. I hope that this debate would help us in establishing certain norms, certain standards for the better conduct of our business.".

I have thought that the issues that have been raised should be adequately discussed, and a dispassionate consideration should be given to this problem of corruption in high quarters.

When Shri Khadilkar raised that question, the silly question which was replied to in this House, I was expecting that he would stop at that, but he proceeded with it, but in spite of that, I submitted to your ruling and I did not interrupt. But since it requires a rebuttal, with your permission, before dealing with other things, I should like to deal with that, because that would go into the proceedings of the House. I am not stating anything new, but I would merely read out certain portions of my own explanation in respect of this very malicious charge levelled against me personally.

Mr. Speaker: But I had stopped him there.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It had already appeared in the records of the House. You have not expunged it. If you expunge it, I shall not refer to it now.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of expunction of it now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let him explain it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let me read out to you and for the convenience and edification of Members what I had stated in this House before, and what the origin of this libellous charge was. The origin of this libellous charge lies in what Mr. B. Patnaik had stated in a press conference, in which he had said:

> Well, I know Mr. Surendra-Dwivedy has taken large sums of money from me personally from time to time—for his personal affairs—for his sickness.".

There was nothing wrong if I had taken money for sickness, but that was not so.

Shri Abdul Ghani Goni (Jammu and Kashmir): Political sickness.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Therefore, I was honest to say that there was no question of any moneys being received from him for my personal affairs or personal sickness.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): What is the proof?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I had stated everything very correctly and described everything, and I do not want to repeat all that, because that would take the time of the House. But I had said that every pie taken from Mr. Patnaik—he had said 'once', but I had said 'No, no, twice'—had been shown in the accounts-books of the PSP, and I had stated then that the audited accounts of the party's funds were placed before the conference and adopted. Then I have said:

> "It is very untrue to say this. I am prepared to admit, if you consider it...."

If my hon. friends opposite have really any consideration for anything, they should bear in mind what I said—

> "It is very untrue to say this. I am prepared to admit. If you consider it from the highest moral point of view or ethical point of view, then probably it was wrong of me, him to suggest that, it may be wrong of me, to take money from a person who wanted it to be utilised against his own party men".

This is what I said then in this House: "If you consider it from that point of view, from that highly an moral and thical point of view, I am guilty of the charge, that this money was offered to me for a purpose which was immoral, I accepted it." The money was given for defeating two Congress candidates. Then Shri Patnaik was nowhere in the picture. The real person then was Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab, who is an hon. Member of this House. He was the leader of the Congress Party there. Shri Patnaik was an industrialist. And we take donations from anybody—does not matter.... (*Interruptions*). But I have this honesty to admit that I took the money and utilised it for the purpose for which it was given. I leave it at that.

Shri Khadilkar: On a point of personal explanation. What did I say...

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Shri Khadilkar should be ashamed to have levelled this charge against me after it was repudiated in this very House.

Analysing the whole debate as it has gone on, I will take up first what the Prime Minister said. The initial mistake was this. I was expecting the Prime Minister to actually deal with this matter in a wider scale. I was expecting him to reply to the specific points I had raised at the end of my motion, that if these things are accepted, I am prepared to withdraw this motion. But, the Prime Minister has deliberately, perhaps for his own convenience, kept mum over these points. He proceeded as if this motion was brought only against Shri Biju Patnaik and Shri Biren Mitra. That is completely wrong.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: What else?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have never approached this matter from the personal point of view. I want to make this very clear. Shri Bhattacharyya may be a wounded soldier....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I did not get money from Biju Patnaik.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am emphatically repeating it here and now. If one reads my previous speech, if one reads the speeches that have been made in support of this motion on this side of the House, it was clearly demanded that we should

all make an effort to tackle this very problem which is a canker in the body-politic of India. That was my approach. I am sorry that the Prime Minister ignored it.

He asked: why Commission of Inquiry? Biju Patnaik and Biren Mitra have resigned. It is not just a question of Biju Patnaik's and Biren Mitra's resignation. Is that sufficient? If a man in authority commits these irregularities, whereby crores, lakhs and lakhs of rupees or public money are squandered, and he simply resigns, is that sufficient? It is admitted that the exchequer has incurred losses, but that the benefits have not gone to the persons concerned. The losses have been incurred; the exchequer has lost. Then where are the benefits gone? They are not in the air. Somebody must have been benefited.

So it is not a question of Biju and Biren; it is a question of the entire State Government's functioning, it is a question of the administrative corruption in that State. Therefore, in our allegations we have made it perfectly clear that it is not a question of two persons. That is the difficulty in the approach of our friends mere to this problem. There were five persons concerned, five Ministers. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri says two of them have resigned. But what about Shri Sadashiva Tripathy, what about Shri Nilamony Rautray, who are now Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister? The charges against them are also as serious as against these two persons.

I do not quarrel with Shri Chagla. He says that the Cabinet Sub-committee was entrusted with the limited task of finding out whether there is a *prima facie* case against these two gentlemen, and that they have not gone into the question of others. That is my charge. I say the allegations were as many as 58. So far as we find from the reports, the CBI only went into 12 allegations; they had no time to go into the others. Even in respect of those allegations, they have stated there are serious charges. Shri Kohli has stated:

> "On the basis of the scrutiny of the records, it is not possible to say that all the allegations are unfounded, unsubstantiated or untrue. There are quite a few, and some of them are serious . . .

—I think Shri Chagla will note these words—

> " . . . which require further enquiry to come to definite and clear conclusions."

That is what he has said.

What about these other allegations? I was expecting that Shri Nanda, the Home Minister, would participate in this debate and give us the real catalogue of events, how this happened. Dada says "God save us", but probably he thought it wise not to face this House.

Anyway, my point is that even in regard to these two specific questions which were referred to the Cabinet Sub-committee, whatever may the contradictions of the report, what has Shri Chagla to say against these two gentlemen? We must remember what he said. Even Shri Chagla has to admit:

> "I say this with all the strength I possess that I have no doubt that the Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Patnaik, had behaved in a manner unworthy of a Chief Minister."

Even when all the material was not available with them, even with the limited material that was in their possession, the Cabinet Sub-committee came to this finding regarding these two gentlemen. So, my point is that if all these matters had been referred to them, probably the decision would have been otherwise, but because of the turn of events that took place and because it was known that if the whole thing was put before the public the

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

damage to the entire Congress organisation would be tremendous, they took recourse to limit it only to two persons, and they did not take into account the other things.

A commission of inquiry is needed and the CBI itself has recommended that more enquiries are necessary. Shri Chagla argues and the Prime Minister says: "What, after all, has a commission of inquiry to do? A commission of inquiry has to recommend whether there is a *prima facie* case or not." It is not a question of the commission of inquiry recommending. The public must know what the real facts are. We are all in doubt about the facts today, because you do not admit them. The facts are there and you do not place them on the Table of the House. That is the position. The public must know the facts, and whether you take any action or not, the public will judge you after there is a judicial finding over the whole matter. That is why our point that a judicial enquiry should be conducted for this purpose is very pertinent. If really you want to establish high standards, it is necessary to do that. I do not want to say anything more on that.

There are one or two points about what Mr. Chagla has said and I would certainly refer to them. Some of the things he had said had been rebutted and I do not want to go into them. He says: I have taken the oath of secrecy. He has admitted that this is stolen property; that this is CBI's property. The property was there; somebody has stolen it. By saying so, he has indirectly admitted its authenticity. But even after admitting that, he says: "I have taken the oath of secrecy; it is a cabinet secret and therefore, I do not want to place it on the Table of the House." Has he taken the oath of secrecy to cover truth? Have you taken an oath to keep truth in secret? Is that the oath for?

I will then touch on some points raised by the Cabinet sub committee's recommendations. They say: "What is all this? All this is ridiculous. It has been clarified in so many words that concerns in which these people are interested—it has been admitted by the Cabinet sub committee, in fact by everybody—that the concerns in which their wives were connected made huge profits, that the conduct was not befitting of a Chief Minister. All these were admitted. It is said: even now the Prime Minister comes forward to say that the Cabinet sub committee told them, although they did not write it here, that Mittra had nothing to do; he did not make any personal profits. I will only quite what Mr. Churchill has said; 'he' includes 'she' 'he' embraces 'she'. But here the Cabinet sub committee probably wants to establish in this country that 'she' does not embrace 'he'. That is the sum-total of this argument. Otherwise, I do not know how they could make this distinction in such a shame-faced manner. It is said that the CBI report is an *ex-parte* report. Much has been made by Mr. Chagla about it. I ask him one question. They have detained hundreds of persons in this country. Is that not based upon the CBI report? Is that not based on police report, according to the Law Minister or Mr. Chagla? How can they, based on the CBI report, an *ex-parte* police report, detain hundreds of citizens of our own country? We say it is the police report. Perfect. Let us have a complete enquiry. That is what we are demanding. I think great damage had been done to the administration in future, if such irresponsible statements are made by Ministers against their own police who went to conduct this work because they did a patriotic job. It might have been jarring to them. How can such a statement be made here? If they were *ex-parte*, I ask the Prime Minister one question? Did the Cabinet sub committee also came to their decision *ex-parte* or not? Mr. Pant argued and said that they heard Mr. Patnaik. Even the Prime

Minister said here that they heard Mr. Patnaik; that they heard the Chief Secretary; they got the Government records. I would ask the Law Minister about this. He was speaking about some documents which were with them, about Mr. Patnaik's explanations. Let him place them on the Table of the House; let those papers come to the Table and let the people judge: what are the explanations, what are the findings? No, they will not do that. Why should you arrogate to yourself the position of a judge. He was a judge, the hon. Minister here, and he has retired and he is now a part of the political machine. Was not our demand proper and just? We the memorialists, we asked that we may be given a hearing and we were prepared to adduce more evidence. They did not care to ask us. I asked the Prime Minister: is it just, is it proper, is it justice. The Law Minister was quoting from S. R. Das's report about justice. Probably Shri Asoke Sen has forgotten to read the previous paragraph in it. Justice S. R. Das himself has said that in an arduous and trying task of holding the scales of justice even as between the contending parties, the Commission has spared no pains to ensure that justice is not only done but justice also appears to have been done. On the face of it, how can the Government say that their judgment can be taken without any grain of salt in this country?

I shall just come to certain questions, certain specific points which have been raised by Shri Asoke Sen. As I said earlier, I would not have requested you to give me more time had not Shri Asoke Sen without any facts, without any papers before him, but from memory, distorted the facts which have no basis, not only to confound the House but in order to defend the most indefensible cases, half-truths, false reports, false facts and may be concocted facts even, before this House.

I shall take one or two points, for example, the low shaft furnace, about which not only Shri Asoke Sen but my hon. friends Shri Hanumanthaiya and Shri Morarka had also spoken. First, let me take the question of Orissa Agents making some profits. I am thankful to Shri Asoke Sen for having referred to a particular case. I interrupted him and asked him whether that is the case where only three days before the tender was to be opened, an advertisement was published in the Calcutta papers three days before. He admitted it. What are the facts? He says there was no loss incurred and that it was the lowest tender. If I say it is a lie, you will say that it is unparliamentary. So, I do not use that word, but I would only say that it is not true. Let me mention one of the orders that were placed with the Orissa Agents. It reads thus:

> "Order No. Li|1|62-8341 dated 20-8-62 for 1 lakh rft. of 6" dia. G.I. Pipes placed by Chief Engineer Public Health Orissa."

This is the order about which Shri Asoke Sen was so eloquent. What are the facts?

> "The Chief Engineer, Public Health, Orissa, invited tenders on 10-7-62 for 1 lakh ft. 6" dia. G.I. Pipes Class 'A'.

Mind you, it is Class 'A.' Then,

> "Last date for submission of tenders was 20-7-62. One per cent security deposit in the shape of National Plan Certificates was to be remitted with the tender."

They have also to submit the National Plan Certificates.

> "The tender notice which was sent for publication in three Oriya and two English dailies, appeared in Calcutta papers on 17-7-62. This left three days for submission of tenders, which coupled with the condition of 1 per cent security in the shape of National Plan Certificates, would have normally practically shut out all outside tendering. The very large value of the order appears however to have resulted in 39 tenders being received, although only 10 of these were for

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6" G.I. Pipes; the rest being for various accessories. As was only to be expected, 23 of these 39 tenderers had not remitted security deposit and their tenders were, therefore, conveniently rejected. One of these rejected tenders was of M/s. Amin Chand Pearey Lal, for Rs. 14·75 nP. per rft. FOR Calcutta and sales tax at 1 per cent. Their offer undoubtedly entailed import licence, but this was from rupee currency area and in any case the tender was not rejected on the ground of possible difficulty of import licence but for non-receipt of security money although the tenderers were one of the established suppliers and their offer would have saved the State Government over Rs. 4 lakhs. Although the tender notice was for 6" G. I. Pipes, Class 'A', Orissa Agents had quoted a rate of Rs. 18·75 nP. per rft. for Class 'B' only. Although some other firms had quoted for Class 'A', the fact that Orissa Agents had not done so, appears to have resulted in a novel argument being advanced as follows:

'G.I. Pipes of 6" diameter are manufactured in Class 'B' and above; so the quotations for Clas 'B' have been considered.'"

Then what happened? It is said here:

"Having rejected the other tenders, including Messrs. Amin Chand Pearey Lal, who were the lowest, on the ground of non-receipt of security money, and having decided that instead of Class 'A' pipes Class 'B' pipes were to be considered, the quotation of Orissa Agents was found to be the most favourable." What is more—

"An order was accordingly placed on them on 20-8-1962. Their security deposit was also short by Rs. 1690."

That was also overlooked. Then it says:

"There is no indication that they were required to make good this short payment. What is of special interest is the fact that the prevalent DGS & D rates....."

Shri Sen was saying that there were no such rates.

Shri A. K. Sen: I never said that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is said here:

".....the prevalent DGS & D rates with the Indian Tube Co. for 6" diameter seamless pipes capable of withstanding high pressure and generally more expensive were Rs. 9.14 per rft. plus 1 per cent central sales tax. Further, only in June 1962, Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Bhubaneswar, had on the basis of quotation of Orissa Agents themselves, placed on order with them for 6" G.I. Pipes at Rs. 15·25 per rft. According to Kalinga Tubes prices circular, their ex-works rate at the relevant time was Rs. 11·50. The order being of the order of over Rs. 10 lakhs sanction of the Government was necessary, but this also does not appear to have been obtained. On this single order alone, the State Government made excess payment to Orissa Agents, to the tune of over Rs. 10 lakhs, on the basis of the then available DGS & D rate, and nearly Rs. 4·50 lakhs on the basis of the lowest quotation of M/s. Amin Chand Pearey Lal. Even if Kalinga Tubes own price circular is considered, the State Government paid some Rs. 7 lakhs in excess."

This is one instance where he completely distorted the facts. Either these facts were not placed before the Cabinet Sub-Committee or Shri Sen, if I take his words as correct, or deliberately Shri Nanda or somebody in the Home Ministry, because of

these other considerations, did not place them before them. Otherwise there was no getting out of the fact that these persons and the Chief Minister of Orissa Shri Mitra, had done it purposely to benefit themselves and their families.

Mr. Speaker: He will try to conclude now.

An Hon. Member: Let it be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let me hear the reply.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would like to clarify this point, because many hon. Members had got this idea as if the Accountant General of Orissa had given an Audit Report about the low-shaft furnace.

Shri A. K. Sen: I did not say that.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Shri Hanumanthaiya mentioned about it, as if they gave a report and said what would be the proper value of it. So far as this low-shaft furnace is concerned, I have already, in my speech, referred to the point how the Planning Commission itself indirectly committed to this proposal.

Now, first I must clarify about the junk (*Interruption*)—please have patience. The allegation is:

> "Sale of low shaft furnace at Barbil by Kalinga Industries to Orissa Development Corporation—it is alleged that the plant was running at a loss, and accounts were manipulated to show profits."

Where is the junk I do not know. It says:

> "It is also alleged that assets valued at about Rs. 30 lakhs were taken over for a sum of nearly Rs. 1 crore without proper valuation and with all contractual liabilities of Kalinga Industries being taken over by the Industrial Development Corporation. Mrs. Gian Patnaik was the Chairman of Board of Directors of Kalinga Industries."

This is the allegation.

That is the allegation. About this Shri Kohli, the Director of CBI has stated in his letter to Shri L. P. Singh:

> "In the purchase of the Low Shaft Furnace at Barbil by the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation there are a number of features which raise doubts and suspicions about the transaction having been in the public interest as against the interest of Messrs. Kalinga Industries. Independent, careful and thorough investigation of the working of the plant, of its profitability, of its being an economic unit and about its value does not appear to have been conducted. The liabilities which were transferred to the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation along with the Barbil Plant and the actual terms and the execution of the arrangement indicate that the interests which received particular consideration were not those of the Orissa Industrial Development Corporation."

Then I will read out from page 51 of this report.

Shri Daljit Singh: The same thing is being repeated and there should be a limit of time.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am not repeating the same thing. I will not read it because I have read it earlier. About the Planning Commission, to which a reference was made by Shri Hanumanthaiya, I want to ask only one question. I have given the details earlier. On the 5th Shri Nanda writes "further material should be collected". No further material seems to have been collected. On the 6th Shri Patnaik himself approaches him with a manu-

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script letter saying that Rs. 20 lakhs are the profits out of this firm. On what basis? On what material? Till the day he wrote the letter, the profitability or the value of the low shaft furnace was never separately estimated or calculated or the accounts checked by any authority, either the Accountant-General or the Auditor-General. That is the position. And Shri Nanda, who writes on the 5th for further materials, says on the 6th, we do not know on what basis; that no further material is necessary. Then there is another very significant thing. What does Shri T. N. Singh say? He says that because the Deputy Chairman has raised no objection, nothing can be said in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: He has referred to it earlier.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But it was again referred to in the debate.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Is he arguing a case *de novo*? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Now he should conclude.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is mentioned on page 51:

> "Althought the take over of the Barbil plant by the Orissa Development Corporation entailed an expenditure of nearly Rs. 90 lakhs and a further commitment for expansion of the plant of the order of Rs. 5.70 crores, even a proper technical valuation of the plant and Machinery does not appear to have been considered necessary.
>
> There is no indication anywhere in the official records that the profitability of the low shaft furnaces was carefully examined at any stage. The combined balance sheet of Kalinga Industries Limited appears to have been accepted as the basis for the assumption that the plant was running at a profit although separate financial results of this plant were no where available."

Then I want Shri Morarka to hear the last sentence.

> "The Accountant-General, Orissa's audit report of Kalinga Industries Limited for the year 1960-61, which was referred to during the Corporation's Board meeting, also contains the observations that the profits of the plant had become inflated on account of the change in the method of calculation of depreciation and by the manner in which the value of finished goods had been arrived at."

Ultimately, what happened?

> "The Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Limited subsequent to take over, revised the previous agreement of Kalinga Industries Limited with their consultants....".

Here two things I want to say. How Patnaik was directly benefitted?

There was the Kalinga Otto Private Limited started and this Kalinga Otto Private Limited which was the technical consultants of the Kalinga Blast Furance, also become the technical consultants of the Industrial Development Corporation after the transfer of this plant. Who are these consultants? They are, Shri Biju Patnaik, his wife, his daughter and his son. They form the consultants. What would they get from this? Really it is a virtual gift to the Government! They are getting this much.

> "Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa Ltd., subsequent to take over, revised the previous agreement of Kalinga Industries Limited with their consultants, Kalinga Otto Private Limited, and under the revised agreement Kalinga Otto Private Limited in,

which Patnaik family has about 50 per cent interest became entitled to a total payment of Rs. 18 lakhs."

Further, there has been an agreement, before setting up this plant, with the Germans. There are four agreements. The agreements are not yet in the hands of the State Government, not even today. According to this agreement, even if this low shaft furnace fails, because it appears from the Government of India file.....

Shri Ranga: Sir, permit him to place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: I have already explained that the object of placing it on the Table is that other Members might require to quote from other portions of the same document. When one hon. Member quotes from a document, there is a demand made that probably other portions might require to be quoted to contradict him, or it might be necessary to explain the real position. I have been watching whether any Member from the Opposition would like to quote from it or whether the Congress Members would make a demand that they want to quote from other portions. But nobody was there. Now that the whole debate is over, I have allowed Shri Dwivedy to quote.

Shri P. K. Deo: We want to quote during the Budget debate.

Mr. Speaker: It would be seen then; not at this moment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Unless you allow it to be laid on the Table, how can it be quoted?

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Nabadwip): We wish to quote from it, but if the material is not available, how can we quote from it?

Mr. Speaker: When the whole debate is over and nobody has tried to quote from it either from the Opposition or from the other side, how can I ask myself whether it should be placed on the Table?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): This is quite obvious that there are so many other extracts which, if only Shri Dwivedy had the time, he would quote before us. It is in the interest of the House, in the interst of Parliament.... (*Interruption*). As Member of Parliament I am not supposed to know what is there. This is being referred to and I am being told many other quotable extracts which I ought to know. As a Member of this House. It is my responsibility to the country. Therefore, the House ought to take congnisance of this document and allow him to place it on the Table, so that I can go to the Library tomarrow and consult the document.

Mr. Speaker: There will be further discussions and if there are quotations, I can consider it then. Now that the debate is over, I cannot consider it at this moment. (*Interruption*).

Shri Nath Pai: May I bring it to your notice that the summary has been placed already at your behest on the Table of the House and it is the original that is now being quoted?

Mr. Speaker: Again that distinction is made between the two. The summary was being quoted and there was a demand that the other Members made that they wanted to quote from the other portions, that they must know and that this must be placed on the Table of the House. At once, immediately I allowed that to be placed on the Table of the House. Here when that demand was made that it should be placed on the Table, I said that I would observe and consider it.

Shri Hem Barua: Unless you allowed the papers to be laid on the Table of the House, how could people quote from it?

Mr. Speaker: No one asked that he wanted to quote from it during the whole debate.

Shri Hem Barua: Without being laid on the Table of the House, how can you expect people to look into it?

Mr. Speaker: There are other debates coming and I will see if it could be done.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: When a paper is laid on the Table of the House, the whole public knows of it. It is not a question only of the House. We want our masters to know this.

Mr. Speaker: When there is an opportunity, I will see to that. Now Shri Dwivedy might conclude.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I make a submission to you? You are saiyng that other Members have not wanted to quote from it. How is it possible for us to quote if you do not allow it to be placed on the Table? Shri Dwivedy has been trying for the last two days and you have said, "I will consider it; I will consider it". Now we want to use it during the Budget debate and you say, "You will consider it".

Mr. Speaker: If any of the hon. Member expressed a desire that he wanted to quote from it.... (*Interruption*). Not at this stage. It will be seen in future.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why? (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: If in any further discussion, this sought to be quoted, then I will see.... (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is very unfair.

Mr. Speaker: He might conclude now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am sorry that this paper is not on the Table of the House. In that case, every Member would have seen it.

Now, I will finish with one quotation about low shaft furnace.

> "It appears from the Government of India files that a scheme for an Industrial Complex at Talcher (Orissa) which includes production of pig iron low shaft furnace method, has also been sanctioned. If Shri Patnaik continues to be entitled to royalty under the 1954 agreement, this will show that through Talcher Industrial Complex Shri Patnaik will arrange to fulfil his undertaking regarding installation of five low shaft furnaces within a period of 10 years, and accordingly continue to receive this royalty which would have otherwise would have otherwise lapsed."

This shows how it was a virtual gift to the Government of Orissa and this shows how honourable gentlemen of the Cabinet Sub-Committee in their wisdom came to the finding that so far as this is concerned, there was no pecuniary benefit to Mr. Patnaik. This is really surprising.

In conclusion, I want to say here that, as Acharya Kripalani said in this House, the Cabinet Sub-Committee had forgotten that they were dealing with clever men. I will cite one instance. In the year 1946, when Mr. Hare Krushna Mehtab was the Chief Minister and Mr. Biju Patnaik was an M.L.A., is it a fact or not that in the Telephone Directory it was published that Mr. Biju Patnaik was the Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister just as he posed as the adviser to the Prime Minister here? That was even published. These are the people with whom they have to deal. Is that the manner in which they should have done it?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, I had put specific questions such as appointment of the judicial inquiry and the dismissal of the Ministry, and if really Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri wants to establish a standard in the conduct of public affairs in this country, he should have agreed—I was thinking that he should not have any objection to this—in order to avoid all these difficulties in future, to create, as a permanent measure, an institution like the Public Service Commission

and the Election Commission which will deal with all matters of corruption so far as administration and public affairs are concerned. Even to this, he has remained mum—I do not know why. They have rejected the Santhanam Committee Report and they are also not prepared to accept this simple demand.

Sir, they may throw out my motion —they have a majority behind them— but let them not forget that the millions of our countrymen outside are watching them and they are seeing their misdeeds, however much they may want to cover them through secrecy, through this or that, and white wash them or soft-pedal them, and if this motion is thrown out, then the day is coming nearer when the people will throw them out also.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ जो लांछन लगाए गए हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट भी मैं यहां रख सकता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This is a Government of reads!

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalpuzha): I wanted to vote for 'Ayes' Please add one more vote to the 'Ayes'.

Division No. 7] **AYES** **[18.55 hrs.**

Alvares, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chatterjee, Shri H.P.
Chaudhri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Dandeker, Shri N.
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Deo, Shri P.K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Priya
Kachavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandappan, Shri S.
Kapur Singh, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Mahananda, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Manoharan, Shri
Masani, Shri M.R.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nath Pai Shri
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Pottekkatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Ramabadran, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narayan
Seshiyan, Shri
Shinkre, Shri
Singh, Shri J.B.
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Solanki, Shri
Utiya, Shri
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Warior, Shri
Yadhav, Shri Ram Sewak
Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri T.
Achal Singh, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alagesan, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Anjanappa, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bakliwal, Shri
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barman, Shri P. C.
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri L.N.
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Birendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Brahm Prakash, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P.R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandak, Shri
Chandrabhan Singh, Dr.
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavan, Shri Y.B.
Chavda Shrimati Johraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dafle, Shri

NOES (*contd*)

Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri Sudhansu
Dass, Shri C.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P.C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S
Dey, Shri S.K.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G.N.
Dorai, Shri Kasinatha
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao
Gahmari, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ghosh, Shri Atulya
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Badshah
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
Haq, Shri M.M.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri
Jha, Shri Yogendra
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kadadi, Shri
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kanungo, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kunjalpi, Shri H. V.
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T. T.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakhan Das, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Maimoona Sultan, Shrimati
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K. D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U. S.
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D. D.
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Matcharaju, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri Shiv Charan
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J. R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Melkote, Dr.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri P. G.
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Misra, Shri Bibudhendra
Misra, Shri Mahesh Dutta
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukane, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Munzni, Shri David
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Murti, Shri M. S.
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri D. J.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshm i
Panna Lal, Shri
Pant, Shri K. C.
Paramasivan, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D. S.
Patil, Shri J. S.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patil, Shri Vasantrao
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D. D.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri R.
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga Rao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal

NOES (*contd*)

Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Rawandale, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narayan
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samnani, Shri
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Satyanarayana, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashi Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shyam Kumari Devi, Shrimati
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri K. K.
Singh, Shri S. T.
Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku.
Sonavane, Shri
Soundaram Ramachandran, Shrimati
Soy, Shri H. C.
Srinivasan, Dr. P.
Subramaniam, Shri C.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Pradad, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M. P.
Swaran Singh, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammad
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V. V.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tiwary, Shri R. S.
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uikey, Shri
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Umanath, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Vaishya, Shri M. B.
Varma, Shri M. L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Veerappa, Shri
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Wadiwa, Shri
Wassnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadavu, Shri B. P.

Mr. Speaker The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 44; *Noes*: 315.

The motion was negatived.

1855 hrs.

[*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March 19, 1965/Phalguna 28, 1886 (Saka)*].